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Poetry.

GRANDMOTHER TENTERDEN.

NEW POEM BY BRETT HARTE.

(MASSACHUSETTS SHORE, 1630.)

I mind it was but yesterday—
The sun was cold, the air was chill;
Below the town, below the hill,
The sails of my son's ship did fill—
My Jacob, who was cast away.

He said, "God keep you, mother dear,"
But did not turn to kiss his wife;
They had some foolish, idle strife,
Her tongue was like a two-edged knife,
And he was proud as any peer.

Howbeit, that night I took no note
Of sea nor sky, for sad was dear;
I marked not that the hills looked near,
Nor that the moon, though curved and clear,
Through cure-like scud did drive and float.

For with my darling went the joy
Of autumn wood and meadows brown;
I came to hate the little town;
It seemed as if the sun went down
With him, my only darling boy.

It was the middle of the night.
The wind it shifted west by south;
It piled high up the harbor mouth;
The marshes, black with summer drouth,
Were all abroad with sea foam white.

It was the middle of the night—
The sea upon the garden beach,
And my son's wife in quiet sleep,
And I, his mother, waked and wept,
When lo! there came a sudden light.

And there he stood! his seaman's dress
All wet and dripping seemed to be;
The pale blue fires of the sea,
Dripping from his garments constantly—
I could not speak through cowardness.

"I come through night and storm," he said;
"Through storm and night and death," said he,
"To kiss my wife, if it so be,
That strife holds 'twixt her and me,
For all beyond is Peace."

"The sea is His, and He who sent
The wind and wave can soothe their strife;
And brief and foolish is our life"
He stooped and kissed his sleeping wife;
Then sighed, and, like a dream he went.

Now, when my darling kissed not me,
But her—his wife—who did not wake
My heart within me seemed to break;
I swore a vow I nor thenceforth spake
Of what my clearer eyes did see.

And when the slow weeks brought him not,
Somehow we spoke of aught beside;
For she—her hope upheld her pride;
And I—in me all hope had died,
And my son passed as if forgot.

It was about the next spring tide,
She pined and faded where she stood;
Yet spoke no word of ill or good:
She had the hard, cold Navara blood
In all her veins—and so she died.

One time I thought, before she died,
To give her peace, but ere I spake,
Methought, "He will be first to break
The news in heaven," and for his sake
I held mine back until the last.

And here I sit, nor care to roam;
I only wait to hear his call;
I doubt not that this day, next fall,
Shall see me sale in port, where all
And every ship at last come home.

And you have sailed the Spanish main,
And my Jacob?..... Eh! mercy!
Ah, God of wisdom! hath the sea
Yielded its dead to humble me?
My boy!..... My Jacob..... turn again

Selected Story.

Miss Brown's Fortune.

A Charming Story.

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER IX.

Late that night, Miss Brown sat up reading a long letter from her cousin. She had refused to stay and be talked to, but what he wrote to her she was obliged to read; it took her a long time to get through it all, and when she had finished, she was very tired. Also, his arguments had so far moved her heart that she seemed to realize, even more clearly than she had done before, what a terrible thing it would be to give up all the pleasant ease and comfort in which she had been dwelling for the past few months, and to become poor Miss Brown again, with nothing remaining to her from her lost fortune but these new dresses and rich clothes, which she would be almost ashamed to wear if she went back to her old life. Yet, perhaps, something else would remain too. Herbert wrote very kindly; he said nothing, indeed, of his own proposal of marriage; he had not written hastily or impulsively; and though he was really more in love now than he had ever been in his life, his natural caution prevented his committing himself on paper to any offer of marriage, irrespective of her decision about the money. Whatever she decided on doing, he felt that he would like to have her for his wife; but he was not going to say so, until he had first tried to make her see that if she gave up her fortune, she ought not to expect him to hold to his bargain. Still, here and there, a somewhat warmer tone would break through the more business-like arguments, and seem to hint that he would not give her up easily.

How changed her own feelings had become. Instead of soothing or comforting her, the consciousness which she now had of his real liking for her seemed only to depress her still more, for she had no doubt at all now that she no longer loved him. It was hard; but apparently she and her fate were always to be at cross purposes; even if he were to come to her when she was poor again, as poor as she had once been, and offer to marry her, she could not consent. "I could not be happy with him—I see that now; and I should not make him happy either.—Poor Herbert! perhaps I have not been quite fair to him; and I have disappointed him. Well, it may disappoint him less, perhaps, if he sees that I should have brought him nothing. He will forget it sooner." Then she put away his letter, and before she went to bed, wrote a little note to Mr. Finch, which he might receive early the next morning. It was possible that Mr. Dixon might come early to see her, and try to argue with her again; but before he came, she would have got everything settled, and so she might be spared the discussion.

But next day she had to go through some discussion with Mr. Finch himself. "Have you thought well of what you mean to do, Miss Brown?" the lawyer asked, looking even more uneasy than he had done the day before.

"Yes, I have thought of it," she replied quietly, but feeling a little nervous, and afraid of Mr. Dixon's arrival.

"And you have consulted Mr. Dixon?"

"I have seen my cousin. He was here yesterday."

"And he approves?"

"No," said Miss Brown, coloring, "he thinks I am foolish. Perhaps I am; but you see, Mr. Finch, neither he nor you know what I do. You did not see how poor Mrs. Barker looked—how anxious and unhappy she seemed——"

"Well—yes," said Mr. Finch, who, if he thought Miss Brown foolish, at any rate felt that it was a very honest kind of folly. "You may be right. But this is a very serious thing to do. You will remember that legally your claim to this money is indisputable."

"I can't see that, Mr. Finch."

"But, my dear madam, you must surely understand what I have endeavored to explain to you; that Mrs. Barker had really power to dispose of this money as she chose——"

"Oh, Mr. Finch, surely she had not! She must have known she had not, only——"

"But, Miss Brown, pray remember we are speaking of the legal view of the question."

"But I am thinking of the other view of it."

"But, Miss Brown," persisted the lawyer in despair, "you must allow me to remind you——"

"Yes, yes,—I know; it is stupid of me, I dare say," she interrupted, getting more and more impatient and nervous as she felt that Robert might arrive at any moment. "But indeed, Mr. Finch, I can only think how troubled poor Mrs. Barker was when she felt she had done wrong, and how glad she would be, if she could know now, poor woman, that it will all be settled as she wished at the last. You are quite right about the law, I dare say. But if you had seen her that last day of her life!"

It was no use for Mr. Finch to talk of his law. Miss Brown even refused to hear the word "compromise."

"I have no right to keep any part of it," she declared; and from this position she refused to be dislodged, with an obstinacy and invincibility to legal demonstration, which, however, Mr. Finch bore with wonderful patience. And when at last he rose to go away, he shook hands with her with a cordial friendliness and sympathy which surprised her a little in one who had always seemed so dry and cold. After all, even Mr. Finch seemed to understand her better than Robert Dixon had done. And after the excitement of the argument was over, and when she had nothing to do but to sit down and think over her future, it comforted her to feel that she would have a friend in her lawyer. She was glad to know that she would have some one else than her cousin to consult confidentially.

Her most pressing anxiety now was to be relieved of the lease which she had just taken of her present house. Mr. Finch would at first have counseled some delay. "Major Fortescue has not yet arrived in England," he said. "Wait till he gets home, and until we see what is to be done. I don't, of course, wish to encourage any groundless hope, but I can't help thinking that he will hardly accept your generous offer without himself suggesting a compromise. He has evidently fallen into some strange mistake about you, and has quite misunderstood your behavior to Mrs. Barker. When he finds out the truth, and knows how nobly you have acted, he will surely, if he is a gentleman and a man of honorable feeling"——. But here the prudent lawyer was suddenly reminded that he was allowing his feeling to outrun his discretion, by Miss Brown herself. She interrupted him with her quiet smile.

"But we don't know anything about him, Mr. Finch. Besides, after all, it is he who has a right to the money, you know, not I." Mr. Finch made an impatient movement. He could never get his client to recollect her legal rights. "And I have been keeping him out of it long enough already. No, I can't expect him to give me any of it. As to my leaving this house, of course I must leave it. I know Mr. Wilson can easily let it, so I hope it will put him to no loss; and I heard this morning that my old lodging in Green street is vacant; I mean to see if I can get it again." In this quiet, composed way she talked of her plans, and began her preparations for departure from the scene of greatness. But when she was alone, sitting of an evening in her drawing-room, the pretty comfortable room she was going to leave, or lying wakeful in bed at night, her courage would fail her, and she would cry bitterly over the melting away of her brief vision of prosperity. And she would shudder to think of the weary, weary struggle between poverty and gentility to which she was about to return, and sometimes, in the bitterness of her soul, she wished she could die, and be done at last with her troublous disappointed life. She was too good, too simply religious to allow herself to dwell on such a wicked wish. But it was very hard and difficult to think resignedly of the future,

In some respects, the present was painful enough to her. She shrank from seeing people, even those who had found out what she was going to do, or rather what she had already done, and who, in their very sympathy, oppressed her with their mingled pity, and applause, and condemnation. Above everything, she shrank from seeing Mr. Dixon or his sister, and generally managed to avoid meeting them. This was not difficult. Mrs. Lorimer was very angry with her; and Mr. Dixon was angry both with her and himself, struggling and floundering between his love and his avarice, wishing to marry her, but wanting also to wait and see if Major Fortescue would agree to at least divide the fortune with her—and feeling that in case it was most prudent in the meantime to keep out of her way.

CHAPTER X.

The day came when Miss Brown was to re-enter her old abode. She put off her return there till the evening. She was afraid of being noticed and watched—afraid, too, of having to meet at once the familiar rooms in the dreary daylight of the broad daylight. So, when the dusk of the early summer evening was come, she packed herself, with her luggage, which she had tried to make as small as possible, into a cab, and so returned to the old house she had left so joyfully scarcely six months ago. It was a soft, warm evening. It would be very pleasant out at Elm Grove, amongst the green fields, and bright flower beds, and shady trees; but she did not want to go to Elm Grove again.

It was a summer evening, and therefore there was no need of even a fire to welcome her back to her lodging parlor. She missed this mute welcome more than she liked to own to herself. It was so cheerless, to sit down to the gray twilight to drink her solitary cup of poor, garrulous, lodging house tea. There was nothing for it but to get to bed as quickly as she could; yet she dreaded going to bed. She would have to wake up to morrow in her old room, and once again face the thought of her poverty; just as if the last six months' peace and comfort had only been a dream of the night.

It seemed wonderful how readily she fell back into her old habits. She went about her small housekeeping, she talked to her landlady, and did her modest little shopping just as she used to do, making no show of martyrdom, or even of regret. At first, several of the acquaintances she had lately made came to call upon her, eager to shew their sympathy and admiration. She felt grateful to them for their kindness, but could not help shrinking sensitively from their somewhat inquisitive condolences. And as they found her shy and reserved, and unwilling to speak of herself, there was some difficulty in sustaining conversation. After a while, their visits became fewer. "Poor Miss Brown! They were very sorry for her, and they thought she behaved beautifully. But she was such a very quiet, silent person, one never knew what to talk about. Indeed, she had always seemed to them unsocial. They really were not sure that it was much use keeping up the acquaintance, for, of course, she would now decline all invitations. And, after all, she was as well off now as she used to be, and they supposed she was contented enough; she looked so at any rate. And there was no doubt that Mrs Barker had no business to leave her her money, and she could never have expected such a thing." Then by degrees the interest in Miss Brown changed into an interest in Major Fortescue. It was understood that he was coming home at last. He had been prevented from leaving India at the time first intended, and so his return had been delayed. Some said that he was in bad health. Poor man, he was probably broken down by a long Indian service, and it would have been very hard on him if he had been kept out of the money which his relation had meant to give him. There was much speculation about him. Was he old or young—married or single? Nobody could find out much about him. Mr. Finch had discovered most, and was not without hopes that Major Fortescue would, at least, prove himself sensible of the generosity of Miss Brown's behavior; but, until his arrival, and until it was seen how he meant to act, Mr. Finch was not going to say much.

Mrs. Lorimer came to see her cousin, but the calls were not pleasant to either. Mrs. Lorimer thought herself entitled to resent Priscilla's nonsensical conduct, as she called it, but was tormented by a new uneasiness about her brother. Of course he ought not to dream of marrying Priscilla now; but she was not sure that he was not dreaming of it still. She could not get him to speak on the subject. It was in vain that she talked herself, and threw out many hints about the impropriety of not making Priscilla clearly understand that Robert's proposal must now be looked upon as cancelled. Robert would say not a word, except to him gruffly in his turn that he knew what he was about, and needed no advice. Poor Mrs. Lorimer was in misery. To make way for Priscilla with her forty thousand pounds had not been palatable to her; but supposing she had to make way for her now! She could not think of it with patience. Priscilla, for her part, was silent and reserved, with something of a cold dignity in her manner which kept Mrs. Lorimer from venturing on any open catechising of her on this important matter.

So the time went on. Miss Brown lived patiently in the old quiet way, and alone; never named Major Fortescue's and Mr. Finch took care now not to talk to her of any expectations from him. The days were very long. Sometimes in her lonely walks she passed Mrs. Barker's house, never without a secret shrinking, as she recollected the day of the funeral and all that had happened since—the vicissitudes of hope and fear, and ruin and pleasure, ending at last in such a dreary, hopeless blank. Sometimes, however, she would think a sigh of satisfaction, that poor Mrs. Barker would be glad, could she know what had been done. And she always dwelt on the thought of the friendliness which had prompted the old lady to make her unfortunate will, not on that of the bitterness and vexation which the ill-judged gift had brought herself. One other comforting reflection she had; she always congratulated herself that she had not at once accepted Mr. Dixon's proposal. Supposing she had married him, and not found out until afterwards all about Major Fortescue and his claim! Supposing Robert had, as she now felt pretty sure he would have done, insisted on keeping the money!

[TO BE CONTINUED]

The *Evening Post* says: Whatever the "success," measured by dollars and cents, of distinguished opera singers in this country, they must all, Miss Nilsson included, regard our audiences as exceedingly frigid in their expressions of satisfaction. We need not compare American audiences with those of Italy or Spain, where the people are naturally excitable nor with the volatile assemblies of the French capital. Miss Adelina Patti is now in Russia, having finished an engagement at Moscow on the 5th of this month, and begins one at St. Petersburgh on the 11th. While singing *Lucia*, in the former city, one evening, she was "recalled" five times after an aria, six times after a duet, six times after the final scene in act 2, and *fifteen* times after the mad scene in the last act! The enthusiasm of the Grand Duke when favoring Miss Nilsson has attracted considerable attention. It is idea of what is proper on the part of an audience are derived from his father's subjects, he must but regard the ladies and gentlemen who crowded the Academy as a collection of icicles.

The Chief of the Cherokee Indians communicated his annual message to the National Council of the tribe last week. The document is interesting and business-like. The Chief advises, as a protection to the people, that the Council shall confer with the other Indian nations through whose territory the railroads in process of construction pass, and establish uniform rates of fare and freight. He also advises the chartering of competing roads. This indicates that the Cherokees are not behind their white brethren in resistance to the exactions of railroads, and are looking to the same legal means of protection.

Miscellany.

AN ACTOR-CLERGYMAN.

Death of Rev. C. B. Parsons at Louisville.

From the Louisville Ledger.

The announcement Saturday morning of the death of Rev. Dr. C. B. Parsons, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was received with a general feeling of sorrow. His death had been expected for some time, but the shock was none the less severe. No man in the folds of the Methodist Church ever wielded a greater power or had a wider reputation than Dr. Parsons. A splendid elocutionist, a natural orator, and gifted with an unusual share of magnetism, he swayed his audience with an irresistible power.

Charles Booth Parsons was born in Ruskil, Connecticut, July 23, 1805, and consequently was in his sixty-seventh year at the time of his death. At the early age of eighteen years he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and engaged in business. Shortly afterwards, his business house was destroyed by fire, and he was thrown upon the world penniless. He then turned his attention to the stage, and made his debut in the old Bowery Theater in New York city.

Shortly afterward he came west, and played a number of engagements in this and Southern cities. October 30, 1831, he was married to Miss Emily C. Oldham of this city. In 1838 he abandoned the stage, and joining the Methodist church, under the ministrations of Rev. John Mc-ffi, a famous revivalist, in March 1839, was licensed to preach. He returned to the stage for a short time, but soon renounced it forever. At the conclusion of a successful engagement in this city, he came before the curtain and delivered an address, announcing his abandonment of the stage, and his intention of uniting himself with the Christian Church. The affair created quite a sensation at the time.

Many stories have been told of his conversion. The correct version is as follows: After he had attained considerable reputation as an actor, he paid a visit to his family in Corn cticut. His brother, Rev. Dr. Parsons a Presbyterian minister, determined to accompany him to the West. At Baltimore the actor had an engagement, and as he left the hotel his brother, the minister, said that he would pray for him. Upon his return from the theatre he found his brother upon his knees, and from that time he dated his conversion.

His success as an actor was great, but his true field was in the ministry, and his labors were rewarded with a rich harvest of souls.

His vast experiences were given to the world in 1860 in a book entitled, "The Pulpit and the Stage," a work which created an immense sensation, and showed clearly the genius of the man.

About the time of his conversion the following story is told of him, which we relate for what it is worth, not vouching for its truth: About thirty-eight years ago, there stood in Jefferson street, Louisville, near where the *Courier-Journal* office now stands, a small theater building called Jefferson Street Theater. Dr. Parsons was playing an engagement here, and it is said at the time that the celebrated Dr. John Newland Maffit, one of the greatest Methodist divines of that day, was conducting a revival in the Fourth Street Methodist Church, which then stood where W. B. Baker & Co.'s famous dry goods establishment now stands. One evening Dr. Parsons was posted to play Othello at the theater, and being a great favorite, a large audience assembled. Time grew space, and the audience becoming impatient for the opening of the play, commenced stamping. This was repeated a second time, when the manager appeared before the curtain in response to the call, stating that he regretted to inform the audience that they would be disappointed, as he had just learned that the gentleman who was to play Othello was at that moment at the altar of the Fourth Street Methodist Church, drawn there under the powerful ministry of John Newland Maffit; that the audience could retire and receive their money at the door. The scene at this announcement is said to have been of the most exciting character. Men rushed wildly to the street, and hastened around to the old church, crying, Othello! Othello! Othello! Entering the already crowded edifice in considerable numbers, a great sensation was produced. Hearing of their coming, Dr. Parsons rose from the altar, and advancing down the aisle to meet them, remarked in his loudest and most eloquent tones: "Young men, Othello's occupation is gone." This quotation from the play, completely silenced the theatrical throng, and the meeting proceeded without further disturbance.

A New Jack Sheppard.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Carolinian.

The most remarkable character we ever recorded is a negro murderer in Nash county, named Luke Johnson. Luke was first taken up for larceny some months ago, and a negro witness living in a little log cabin in the woods had testified against him before the Grand Jury. He tracked this witness to his house one night and poking his gun, loaded with old nails through a crack he shot him dead. He was immediately arrested and lodged in the jail of Nash county. He only stayed there one day—got out that night, was rearrested and carried to the Warren County jail, there to be kept more secure. This is a strong jail, and is fenced around by a strong rock wall, and there are fifty fierce bull dogs kept in the jail-yard.

Luke was confined in a close cell, and at last the authorities thought they had him safe. But they were mistaken. He took a rock out of the floor that weighed five hundred pounds with his bare hands, and crawled under and got to the door of the jail, but here he stopped on account of the bull dogs, and he stood there in the door and waited for the jailer to come and "put 'em back." The jailer came along after awhile and slapped Luke in again. But the authorities were afraid to trust him much longer, so they took him back to Nash county, and he had his trial. He was sentenced to be hung by the neck till he was dead.

This time they have confined him securely in the jail, with cells made to order, and a man on watch night, looking him up securely, and this time had a chain that ran from his handcuffs to his ankle-cuffs, and this chain was locked through a big iron bolt and ring in the floor. He was allowed a sitting posture in a common split-bottom chair, and with his hands reached down—chained and buckled—and took the round out of the chair, and running it in the ring, twisted it out, breaking the link in about twenty pieces. There was a wire in some way connected with this ring, and with this he picked the locks on his cuffs and got his hands and feet free. Then with a piece of the iron link he forced the locks of the three iron doors locked on him, and also the wooden one at the entrance of the jail, and in this way made his third escape, letting out with him another negro prisoner. He has made his escape from the gallows six days before hanging day, which was appointed to have been last Friday. Luke Johnson, we are told, is a young, strapping negro man, ginger cake color, and is about twenty-five years old. He was sold as a slave seven times in Richmond, Va., before the war. He is a mechanical genius, and during the war he made a buggy out of wood, with white oak springs, and without a piece of iron in it. In this buggy he used to ride to church. When sentence was pronounced on him in Nash County Court House as the Sheriff marched him out he exclaimed, "You all ain't going to hang me; you can't do it!" He is still loose, and swears he will never leave Nash County.

WOMEN'S WEAR.

The Very Latest Fashion.

The advent of royalty has given us a new polonaise, gracefully called "the Alexis," by its inventress, the high priestess of an emporium of fashion. A very charming affair, and quite worthy its royal name. Just now, with the dancing fever at its culmination, exquisitely tinted robes of silk, in harmonious fascination, tempt the senses. The prices range among the hundreds. Among the imported robes, which consist of two colors in rather violent contrast, are the loveliest tint of lavender or blue violet faille in contrast with rose color; a pale shade of coffee and black; delicate ashes of rose and fuschia; the rosy, creamy coloring of the tea rose and cypress green, and a beautiful light green of a peculiarly silvery shimmer, as if moonlight had been pinioned in its meshes. Then again also, prepared for the grand ball, were crape costumes, illusive and airy as fleecy clouds, edged with silk fringe. These crape over dresses are exquisitely embroidered and fringed, and, with a quaint eccentricity, sometimes trimmed with a narrow border of ermine or swan's down. Faille, of a charming, creamy-tinted white, imported especially for brides, is also sought after, and worn, too, by those who brides would be. This is $8 a yard, and another quality as high as $10. From twenty to twenty-five yards is required for the dress, which, when added to the fine lace trimming, of point or Valenciennes and flowers, forms no inconsiderable item of expense for a dress which society demands should not be worn too often. The corsage is cut quite low this winter, with round waists, which inaugurate the revival of sashes.—Sleeves are so *petite* as to be nearly invisible. A deep berths of lace falls from the neck on the corsage. Another revolution is taken place in the style of short skirts, with trained overskirts, a most economical arrangement for the street, and exceedingly graceful for full dress. The trained underskirt is falling into disuse. Among the new shades, many of which were made up for the Duke's ball, were Indienne or *lapis lazuli* blue, trimmed with another shade of blue; Sylphide, the most delicate of Quaker gray; rose pois, of a pale, sea shell tinting; a rosy lavender, with a flounce of Eglise point; another shade of lavender formed the second flounce, over which hung a narrow ruffling of point, the third of a still fainter color, bordering upon pearl. With more points the low, round waist had a berths of point, and a cluster of azaleas nestled upon the shoulders and the front of the corsage. A magnificent toilet was of rich water green, heavy faille, with a garniture of Alencon, the queen of laces. For the happy chaperones of the belles of society magnificent brocade for evening dresses are found worn over plain faille, in richest pompadour of artistically arranged bouquets of many colors. The sacque made up with vest cut very deep and square, and trimmed with superb old lace. Others wore thick silk petticoats and velvet trains, with stomachers of costly lace. Bronze shades are very fashionable for stately dowagers, made with the Louis XIV. vest, buttoned with masonic buttons set in red gold. Black silk dresses are properly trimmed with passementerie, slightly dotted with jet, fringe and lace. Many silk undeskirts are made short and quite plain, an overskirt is added elaborately trimmed with gimp and Cantilly lace, and yet another overskirt for evening wear.

The range for fur seems to have gained its height. Silk velvet and velveteen are alike bordered with various kinds of fur, added to which, very long boas are more fashionable than collars. The most expensive furs is the silver or black fox.—The hair is long and silvery gray, and so costly that a little muff is valued at $250. It is as fleecy and puffy as the marabout. For trimming, it costs $12 a yard. The Alaska sable is popular still, and cheap; an entire set may be had for $30. This is also used for trimming all kinds of outside wraps at $3 per yard. Russian sables are as costly as ever, and just now especially coveted. Notwithstanding the fever for new things, the mink is as much admired as ever, dark musk bringing the old prices—$125 and $150 a set.—Chinchilla, grebe and real skin are found in very handsome sets for young ladies and children. Ermine sets consist of a long boa and very small muff. This is not so popular as is merly. Nothing can be more comfortable than sacks of fur. These are short, with a loose sleeve. Very fine muskin sacks are valued at $100, and higher yet, according to the color and quality. Many are stunned at the best to spend with the *fourrure*. It is fashionable this season to border a fur jacket with another kind of fur; for example, seal bordered with grebe or Alaska sable, or even the silver *fox*. Black merlin is more agreeable than Astrakan, particularly for mourning. Ermine bordered with seal is another innovation of capricious fashion. The best sable fur for gentlemen is seal skin in the turban cuffs, and collars of coats and bordering for gloves.

Let us not love those things much which we are not sure to live long to love, nor to have long if we should.—*Fuller.*

THE MORMONS

Strange Sights at the Tabernacle.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: What a dense mass of humanity is to be seen at the great Mormon Tabernacle on a Sabbath morning! The congregations vary from three to ten thousand, according to the bill of fare offered. If Brigham is advertised to speak there is certain to be a full house, and if the times are lively and exciting, standing room will be scarce. Next to Brigham, Elder John Taylor, the best of the Twelve Apostles, draws the best, and then comes Geo. Q Cannon, another of the Apostles. Orson Hyde and the Pratts were formerly big guns; but of late they do not take a very active part in discussions at the Tabernacle. The earnest saints in attendance never know who is going to preach, except in the case of Brigham, and any brother present may be called upon to make remarks, which constitute the Latter Day Saints' sermon. The old elders and fathers in Israel sit upon the ample platform specially built for them, and it is from their ranks that ecclesiastical orators mostly come. The Mormon preachers never use notes, as they consider that "preaching from paper" is a sure sign that a man's religion is his profession, not his life. In taking their texts, which they seldom do, the Old and New Testament, the Book of Mormon and the Doctrine and Covenants are the sources of inspiration. They open them at any given page by chance, and the text read, they construe it in a material sense. The listener, not knowing their style, will be eager to know according to the text, what the preacher's views are regarding the resurrection of the dead, the immortality of the soul, the attributes of God and the angels, or some other hair splitting theological problem. But the listener is most gloriously fooled when his ears are burdened with "remarks" about building good roads, the best mode of irrigation, how to herd stock and run saw mills, the prospects of the cotton and silk trade of Utah, the beauties of polygamy in household economy, etc., and "all glory of God," as the preacher enthusiastically exclaims. The audience listens with reverent attention. The faces of upturned faces is a remarkable sight. Anglo Saxon physiognomies of all shapes and sizes, and expressions, solemn and stolid looking, handsome and homely, young and old, green and withered, are to be seen. All nationalities are represented—the English, Welsh and Danes predominating. Norway and Sweden come next. An occasional wandering Jew or renegade Celt may be seen here and there by way of variety. The men are mostly clad in homespun, and the women, some in fine silks and others in coarse garments. The costumes of the European lower classes, which have not changed in centuries, are to be seen here in all their primitive beauty. Many of the Mormon women are dressed richly, and some of the young saintesses look as pretty as peaches. The old elders, who sit on the platform are a grave, earnest, solid looking class of men, whose countenances are stamped with the mysterious force of fanaticism.

The Nation's Record of Its Honorable Sons.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

A force of clerks in the War Department have been engaged for some time in copying into large books prepared for the purpose, a correct record of each soldier who served in the late rebellion. These records contain a complete history of the soldier from the time he entered service until his final discharge or death, showing how many times he was wounded, and the time the wounds were received; how many times "absent without leave," or "deserted," and every other casualty that will in any way affect back pay or bounty, or be of service to the government.

The information is taken from original records now on file in the Department but which are fast becoming mutilated from the continual wear consequent upon folding and unfolding the rolls in searching for information necessary in the settlement of claims against the government. The present system of copying in books, while it preserves the records in good order, is of vast importance, as when finished, a soldier's complete military history can be obtained at a glance, while by the old method a great deal of time is consumed in searching for the same, and the rolls are long will become, and in fact some of them are now, so mutilated as to be scarcely readable, and a force would have to be employed in copying them, which in a short time would have to be again recopied; hence the importance of the work, as already begun, will at once be recognized.

It is of great magnitude, but when finished will be of incalculable benefit to the government, and reflects great credit upon the officials who originated the idea and are now carrying the same to successful completion.

The diamond fields of South Africa continue to attract throngs of eager fortune-hunters whose efforts in the pursuit of wealth are attended with varying degrees of success. A letter from a gentleman well known in this city describes the particular Golconda where he is expending his energies as a ten acre lot with over five thousand diggers at work within its contracted limits. He is the lessee of a claim measuring seven and a half by twenty two and a half feet of ground, which he has secured after three lawsuits upon an agreement to pay fifty per cent. of the yield for the privilege. On a fortunate possession he was at once offered £250 cash for his right. The stones are found at a depth of twenty feet more or less from the surface, that is, when they are found at all. One man, who has worked industriously for over six months in a choice location only found in all that time ten small stones, the whole worth not over £20; while another man who was working within a few feet of him in the same dug out thirty five diamonds worth £300 in the aggregate, and shortly afterward unearthed a stone weighing one hundred and seventy-two carats. It is all a lottery. Some make a fair living by very hard work, some fall entirely, and a few gain very rich prizes. Provisions at the diamond diggins, with the exception of meat, are very high. Potatoes sell for ten dollars per bag; bread for twenty-five cents a loaf; onions ten to fifteen cents each, and water fifty cents a barrel at the wells, which are two miles away. For a man to go to South America in search of diamonds without plenty of money to carry him through if he should meet with bad luck would be the height of imprudence.

NILSSON'S AGED LOVER.

Kissed in Spite of Herself—The Queen of Song in a Police Court.

Justice Scott was yesterday called upon to adjudicate in a singular case, the memory of which will remain with him as long as he lives. The complainant is none other than Christina Nilsson, the renowned songstress, and the defendant one Charles Theodore Busch, a German musician of three score, whose heart had been pierced by Cupid's shafts until his aged head had turned. Mlle. Nilsson's complaint against the senile lover was preferred in low, sweet tones, that thrilled the blushing Justice, and filled the Essex Market Court room with music.

"He annoys me much, your Honor," said the silver-voiced queen of song; "he follows me everywhere. If I walk in the street he is at my side; if I enter a door he is with me. He foolishly believes that he loves me, and that I am essential to his happiness. Please tell him to give me peace."

While Mlle. Nilsson was thus pleading, poor love-lorn Busch's eyes followed every movement of her lips, and his ears drank in every sound of her mellifluous voice. Edging nearer and nearer to his fair enslaver, he seized the corner of her fur cape, and bearing it hurriedly to his lips, kissed it repeatedly in the ecstasy of his adoration.

"He says, your Honor," continued the fair complainant, blushing, "that I must marry him."

"You shall not be troubled by him again, Mademoiselle," said the Justice, with a smile. "Mr. Busch, I shall require you to give bonds in $300 to keep the peace toward this lady for six months."

It is said that the ardent Busch not only followed Mlle. Nilsson and annoyed her with silly speeches, but that he on one occasion actually stole a kiss from her rosy lips. He had previously gone so far as to intrude himself into her private apartments, from which the servants promptly ejected him. The kiss was taken yesterday morning, Mlle. Nilsson lost no time in securing the services of Officer Doran, who took Busch into custody, and carried him before the Justice. *N. Y. Sun, 6th inst.*

PITTING FROM SMALL POX.—The terrible scarring and seaming of the face, neck and other exposed parts of the body, consequent upon the severe attacks of the small pox, are well known. It is noticeable, however, that the scalp is always exempted from marks, even after the severest form of the disease, the covering afforded by the hair preserving it from pitting. Remembering this fact, it recently occurred to an English physician, while watching a photographer using cotton wool to shut out light in the process of "vignetting" photographs, that the material, if applied to the face and neck of small pox patients, might give a protecting influence somewhat similar to that afforded to the scalp by the hair, and thereby prevent or modify the subsequent pitting. Having under treatment a couple of cases of convalescent small pox, he therefore applied cotton wool to protect the face. The disease in each case was of the direst form. One of the two, a girl, aged fifteen years, had an abundant eruption, which in the unprotected parts of the body, went through the usual consecutive changes. In both cases the parts covered by the wool were left without a vestage of marks. The mode of application was as follows: On the first appearance of the eruption patches of skin, about an inch square were washed over with collodion, and immediately covered with a thin uniform layer of fine wool; the wool readily adheres if applied before the collodin evaporates. When the whole of the face, etc., was thus covered, the wool was brushed over with a solution of starch or gum. The starch or gum was occasionally re-applied to the edges of the wool to prevent any shifting by the movement of the face. This covering was kept on until the dry crust fell off the other part of the body. In view of the results of the experiment, the mode of treatment would seem worthy of further trial.

The plague which recently destroyed 60,000 of the 180,000 inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, is said to have originated in the following way: Some Paraguay prisoners of war, who returned to Paraguay last year, were found, on landing at Asuncion to be suffering from yellow fever. Many of the cases proved fatal. The foul state of the city, and exhausted condition of the Paraguayans after the sufferings of the war, were peculiarly favorable of pestilence, and speedily a fever broke out which the physicians declared to be "bilious typhoid." Hundreds perished, and the wounds fled to the country districts. The disease next spread to Corrientes, and there it made fearful ravages one-fourth of the inhabitants perishing, including many of the physicians and apothecaries. From Corrientes the malady spread to Buenos Ayres, a filthy city which is steamed like a hot-house whenever a hot sun shines out after a shower of rain. So honeycombed is the city with old wells, that it sometimes happens that a lady falls through her parlor floor into an unfilled well under the carpet. The water of the river Plata was so thoroughly poisoned with filth that the dead fish covered the roadside and river; yet this was the water which the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres had to drink. The air was foul and sickening. The water was corrupted; the earth was reeking with abomination. The plague found the place ripe for the harvest of death. The people contemplate changing to a more healthy site.

Two things ought to be really impressed upon the young people of our country: That the possession of riches, even when acquired, and this is a startling character. That is the subject universally cherished as the acme that wealth is surely a means of happiness. The care of a large property is one of the most burdensome of earthly cares. The only material good which comes from any estate is to be made out of a moderate income far more easily than a large one, and with lower anxieties and drawbacks. Few things that men would undergo the entire steam crush of a large estate on a positive bargain that they should receive no more for taking care of it than ordinarily falls to the lot of the owner. The scramble after wealth is due to a wrong estimate of good when it is gained.

He that has pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he hath given to him will pay him again.—*Solomon.*

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. F. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC 21, 1871.

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GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

The speech of Senator TRUMBULL on the evils arising from the present method of making appointments to the civil service of the government is but a repetition of statements and aguments which have been repeatedly made for a third of a century showing the extent of the evil, and the demand for a radical and searching reform. When the evil was quite insignificant in its proportions, as compared with its present magnitude, THOMAS H. BENTON, made it the theme of one of his most effective senatorial speeches. In the campaigns of 1836 and 1840 the whigs made the reduction of Presidential patronage the most prominent of the benefits they proposed to bestow on the country. But the Whigs were unfortunate in the result of their elections and that party never had the opportunity to make good its promises in that regard. The only two Presidents elected by that party died in the early part of their official term, and their alternates did not meet the expectations they were elected to fulfil. The aggression of the slave power for a while demanded all the attention of the country, and all reforms and changes of this sort were necessarily neglected. With the expansion of our territory and the increase of our population the evils of this system of patronage have augmented.

There is nothing very new in Senator TRUMBULL'S speech. Indeed, originality is not common in Senatorial speeches. The journals of the country in their "free parliament" have so thoroughly anticipated the discussions of the Houses of Congress, that there is little left for them to say. But MR. TRUMBULL makes a forcible point when he calls attention to the fact that but for the plan of rewarding political services by official position, the Tammany frauds could not have been perpetrated. The Senator admits, as all must admit, that party organizations are necessary, and that a party in power ought to select for all offices requiring the exercise of discression, men in harmony with its own views; but when it comes to filling merely subordinate and purely clerical offices, intelligence and fitness for the duties to be performed, and not political or personal services, should be the considerations required. To such an extent has moral and educational fitness been lost sight of that it became possible for the Tammany ring to steal by millions from the city treasury, before the least check could be imposed upon it. The workers in the infamous scheme of plunder seemed to have no fear whatever of exposure or punishment. When the strong hand of the law took hold on them, they seemed to treat the proceeding as a ludicrous joke. They acted like men bewildered when they began to think that the people were in earnest, and that to steal for political purposes was not exactly the light affair they had supposed. The millions stolen were chiefly to keep the Democratic party in power. The thieves, of course, kept a considerable share, but the larger proportion was spent in the work of political corruption.

Senator TRUMBULL believes that his bill forbidding members of Congress to recommend persons for places will remedy this evil. While we favor disconnecting legislators from all connection with and responsibility for the appointments made by the Executive, we do not perceive that this is an acequate remedy. A statute forbidding mothers to kiss their babes would be about as potent as one forbidding politicians acting as they do to get into Congress not to help their friends.

The only remedy is to reduce the patronage of the Executive. Take away the cause, and the effects will cease. Dry up the fountain and the streams will not flow. Let all important offices be made elective by the people, such as Judges, Attorney Generals, Clerks of U. S. Courts, Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, Postmasters, &c., &c., and both the President and Congress will be relieved of what has grown to be a great source of mischief. For all clerical positions let rigid tests of moral, mental and educational fitness be applied and required, and let no man be appointed to or removed from such offices for merely political reasons. It may be too much to expect that in practice such rules will ever be carried out to the fullest extent, but an approximation to it will be a point gained. Let us at least, have a theory which is a promise of better things.

REPRESENTATIVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The joint result of the changes in the constitutional population of the several States, and of the emancipation of the slave population in the fifteen Southern States, is to increase the representative population of the Union to 38,113 253 as against 29,550,028, being a gain of 28 98 per cent. over that of 1860, distributed as follows: Alabama, from 790,169 to 906 992, a gain of 26 17 per cent.; Arkansas, from 391 004 to 484 471, a gain of 23 90 per cent.; California, from 362,196 to 560,247, a gain of 54 68 per cent.; Connecticut, from 460,147 to 537 454, a gain of 16 80 per cent.; Delaware, from 111,436 to 125,015, a gain of 12 13 per cent., Florida, from 115,726 to 187,748, a gain of 62 23 per cent.; Georgia, from 872,406 to 1,184,109, a gain of 35.73 per cent.; Illinois, from 1,711,951 to 2,539 891, a gain of 48 36 per cent.; Indiana, from 1,350 428 to 1 680,637, a gain of 24 45 per cent.; Iowa, from 674 913 to 1 191,792, a gain of 76 58 per cent.; Kansas, from 107,206 to 364 399, a gain of 239.91 per cent.; Kentucky, from 1,065,490 to 1 321,011, a gain of 23 98 per cent.; Louisiana, from 575 311 to 726 915, a gain of 25 35 per cent.; Maine, from 628 279 to 626,915, a loss of 0 22 per cent.; Maryland, from 652,173 to 780 894, a gain of 19 74 per cent.; Massachusetts, from 1 231,066 to 1,457,351, a gain of 18 38 per cent; Michigan, from 739 113 to 1,184 059, a gain of 58 06 per cent.; Minnesota, from 172,023 to 439,706, a gain of 155 61 per cent.; Mississippi, from 616,652 to 827,922, a gain of 34.26 per cent.; Missouri, from 1,136,039 to 1,721,295, a gain of 51.52 per cent; Nebraska, 122 993, admitted since 1860; Nevada, 42 491, admitted since 1860; New Hampshire, from 326,073 to 318 300, a loss of 2 28 per cent.; New Jersey, from 672,027 to 906 096, a gain of 34 83 per cent; New York, from 3,880,735 to 4,372,759, a gain of 12 94 per cent; North Carolina, 860,197 to 1,071,361, a gain of 24 55 per cent; Ohio, from 2,336,511 to 2 555,260, a gain of 13 92 per cent; Oregon, from 52,465 to 90,923, a gain of 73.30 per cent; Pennsylvania, from 2 806,215 to 3,521,791, a gain of 21 18 per cent; Rhode Island from 174 620 to 217,353, a gain of 24 47 per cent; South Carolina, from 542,745 to 705 606, a gain of 30 01 per cent; Tennessee, from 999 513 to 1 258 520, a gain of 25.91 per cent; Texas, from 531,188 to 818 579, a gain of 54 10 per cent; Vermont, from 315 098 to 330 551, a gain of 4 90 per cent; Virginia, from 1 309,972 to 1,225 163, a loss of 12 49 per cent; West Virginia, 442,014, organized since 1860; Wisconsin, from 775 881 to 1 054,670, a gain of 35 93 per cent.

A bill now under discussion in the House of Representatives provides for the addition of thirty-eight members to the House, making the total number of Representatives 281 instead of 243 as now. In the new distribution the West and South will gain, while the East will lose, as the following comparative statement of the gains and losses under the pending bill will show. The following States are assigned the same representation as under the present apportionment, namely: Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Florida, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon. Three States lose one Representative each, namely: New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts; while twenty-two States gain from one to five Representatives each.—The latter are as follows, namely: New York one, New Jersey two, Pennsylvania two, Maryland one, Virginia one, North Carolina one, South Carolina one, Georgia two, Alabama one, Mississippi one, Kentucky one, Tennessee one, Indiana one, Illinois five, Missouri three, Arkansas one, Texas two, Michigan three, Iowa three, Wisconsin two, Minnesota one, Kansas two, California, one—a total increase of thirty-eight members. The gains of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Northwestern States are based upon actual increase of population, but those of the Southern States result from the changed status of the negro population, every black now counting one instead of three-fifths of a man, as under the old slave rule. Emancipation and the admission of the negroes to civil and political equality, will thus give the South a direct increase of representative and political power equal to seventeen additional members of the lower House of Congress.

RESISTANCE OF REFORM.

It is given out in Washington dispatches that certain members of Congress are combining and preparing to oppose the efforts of the President to promote the cause of Civil Service Reform. It is understood that it is the design of the President to adopt, so far as he may deem practicable, the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission, after its labors shall have been concluded. It is the intention of these resistants to make opposition to the granting of appropriations needed for consummating the President's intentions. We do not precisely see how this can be done, except to refuse money to pay Boards of Examination for their work in ascertaining and passing upon the qualifications of candidates for appointments. But whatever form the opposition may take, we are sure those who indulge in such a contest will have the worst of it. A determined opponent of civil service reform will hereafter find little favor from intelligent constituencies.

We mention this chiefly because it indicates where the real impediment to reform lies. Executive patronage has become Congressional patronage, because the will of a Representative or Senator is more potent than that of the head of a Department or even of the President himself. It is well known that appointments are often reluctantly made by the appointing power, under the compulsion of the Representative or Senator whose prerogative it is, according to usage, to demand the same. Hence the determination of many of the smaller fry of Congressmen, the men who owe their places to bargain, corrupt partnerships, management and intrigue, rather than to any standing attained as statesmen. The political existence of this class of parasites depends on the number of servile workers they can subsidize for themselves at the public expense. Not among the least of the benefits resulting from a thorough reform would be the retiring of many of this sort of public men into that obscurity which they are so well qualified to ornament and adorn.

But these opponents of the President's reform should remember that Congressional patronage is a two edged sword which cuts both ways. It unmakes, politically, about as many Representatives and Senators as it makes. The matter of appointments is the most fruitful source of dissaffection and alienation which our Congressmen have to encounter. If a member has any ability as a statesman he is safer for length of days, as a public servant, when his office is unencumbered with the task of making recommendations or appointments. More offense is given and jealous factions formed from this than from any other source. Yet the fascinations of this prerogative are such that the men most in danger from its use are least disposed to surrender it.

FRANCE—THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

There has been or is about to be another turn of the wheel in political affairs in France. President THIERS, it is stated, has agreed to resign in favor of Duke D'AUMALE. The electing of a successor rests with the Assembly, and some months ago, the Duke D'AUMALE was put forward as the candidate of a strong party in the Assembly for the place. He then declined the post, fearing, it was said then, to compromise the future of his House (Orleans.)

THIS, HENRI EUGENE PHILIPPE LOUIS D'ORLEANS DUC D'AUMALE, is the fourth son of LOUIS PHILLIPE, and was born at Paris, Jan. 16, 1822. He was educated at the school of HENRI IV., where he was distinguished for his brilliant rhetorical powers and the general excellence of his requirements. At the age of seventeen years, he entered the army. He saw his first active service in Algeria in 1840, whither he accompanied his brother the DUC D'ORLEANS, serving with *considerable credit* through the campaign as an officer of ordnance. Indeed, all the active service that he has ever seen has been in the numerous Algerine campaigns. In 1847 he succeeded Marshal BUGEAUD as Governor General of the French possessions in Africa.

At this time, NEMOURS was at the head of the army, and the PRINCE DE JOINVILLE had control of the navy. There was, therefore much opposition to the appointment of DUC D'AUMALE to the command in Africa. He was defended by M. GUIZOT and others in the Corps Legislatif. His administration was so successful as to quiet opposition. The revolution of February, and the abdication of his father took him by surprise; but in this crisis he acted with patriotic disinterestedness. He resigned with the words "Abiding by the national will, I retire." The Duke of Bourbon, the last prince of the House of Conde, made him his heir, and in this way he came, at an early age, into the possession of the largest fortune in France. He married, in 1844, MARIA CAROLINE AUGUSTA DE BOURBON, Princess of Naples, and daughter of the Duke of Palermo. Of late years he has devoted himself to literature. In 1855 he published in *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, over the *nom de plume* of M. de Mars, two remarkable articles, which attracted considerable attention the first upon the zouave corps and the second upon the foot soldiery of France. He followed these up by a number of other publications of more or less merit, the most prominent being "Letters upon the History of France," and the "History of the Princes of the Conde."

Though an Orleanist, Duc d'Aumale, is understood to be a Republican. A retrospective glance will show why the Duke's position is embarrassing. The Duke of Orleans, oldest son of Louis Phillipe and heir to the throne was killed by a fall from his carriage in 1842. When Louis Phillipe abdicated he did so in favor of his infant grand son, Count of Paris, born in 1838. It will be remembered that when Charles X retired from the throne, he declared his successor to be Count de Chambourd son of Duke de'Berri, his second son. Louis Phillipe then Duke of Orleans, in the face of this declaration accepted the crown.

It is thought by one party, that DUC D'AUMALE, being a true son of his father, may forget his father's declarations as to his successor, as his father did those of his Bourbon relative and supplant the Count of Paris, doing this under the excuse of expediency. President THIERS was the adviser of LOUIS PHILLIPE and now he retires in favor of his son. If the coming to the head of the Government of the DUC D'AUMALE can be made to seem a threatening movement, excuse is offered for the presenting of the claims of others, and there is in prospect more trouble.

☞ The three Territories are knocking at the door for admission as States—Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Congress will probably establish the rule that before admitting the Territory must have population equal to the ratio required for a Representative in the House.

GOVERNOR PALMER—A LITTLE HISTORY.

The Illinois *Chicago Journal*, heretofore the warm friend of Gov. PALMER, in the SHERIDAN excitement, takes issue with him in blame, at length, to the General Assembly, assuming that the President practically referred the whole matter to the decision of the officer whose conduct is questioned, the *Journal* pronounces the Governor at fault, and takes the position that the letter of the President leaves nothing discretionary with General SHERIDAN, and that there is really no such conflict of opinion between, as the Governor assumes, the President and himself. Governor PALMER'S organ, or a paper that has been the exponent of his views on the subject, refuses to accept his interpretation of statements, and refuses to see the matter in the light he presents it. With the great mass of the people after reading all that has been written on the subject deciding against him and with the *State Journal* now meeting his propositions with crushing arguments, Governor PALMER finds himself in the position of a nervous German commander during the war. Leaving the roadway along which his battalions were marching, this nervous General rode along the high bank on one side, under the impression that he was escaping the fatigue of the road travel and was making a new departure. All went swimmingly for a time, but finally he reached a point where the fence approached the bank, and cut off his progress at the highest point of the hill. Dreaming contentedly of his new line of progress, the General did not observe the fence until he was crowded almost off the precipitous bank. Then, taking in the difficulties of the situation at one glance, he exclaimed, nervously: "The longer I lives the more I finds out." And the soldiers, who admired him in his legitimate sphere, laughed at him.

OPPOSITION TO THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

It is great folly for Democratic journals, or Republican papers who espouse the cause of the Telegraph companies, to denounce the postal telegraph project as a "job." If the Telegraph combinations were anxious to sell out a losing business to the government this might be asserted with a show of probable truth. But the fact is the telegraph combinations have too good a thing of it to desire any change. It is the people, the intelligent business public, that demands a cheaper and more perfect system of sending messages to all parts of the country. If the use of the telegraph for postal purposes be of the nature of a corrupt "job," then the Post office system is itself a 'job." No objection is made against the postal telegraph system that will not apply with equal force to the postoffice system as now operated. The postal telegraph is but extending the postoffice system to meet the demands of a progressive age. It would be absurd for the public to rest satisfied with the present postal system as for the merchants to prefer bringing their goods from the coast in wagons, or on packsaddles, in preference to the railroads. The telegraph companies prefer the profits of the monopoly they have. It is to their interest to oppose the postal telegraph and we expect they will do so. But right here their interest is in opposition to that of the people.

It should be remembered that the postal system is not a visionary, chimerical, untried experiment. Several countries of Europe have given it a fair trial and with abundant success. No persuasion could induce those countries to be without it. England, from which we learned the practicability of cheap postage, has set us a copy again which we must follow sooner or later. Under the postal telegraph system, the cost of the transmission of messages has decreased, and the use of the telegraph for business purposes has largely increased.

It is urged that with our civil service system as it is, the addition of so vast a system would be impracticable. This is, however, not an argument against the postal telegraph, but in favor of such a reform as will not hedge up the way of beneficial and necessary progress.

☞ The Mobile *Register* in article on the "Passive Policy," says: "You cannot bind us to the broken chariot wheels of a CHASE or SUMNER. These statesmen have dug an impassable abyss between them and us. If we are reduced to the dread alternative of the choice, we prefer GRANT, because he has done us less harm, and we can get better terms from him."

"Us," in this case, is supposed to mean the Democratic party, or perhaps that part of it represented by the *Register*. In the closing lines of the paragraph the "us" seems to mean the South or the *Register's* idea of the South, more than party. And the paragraph taken as a whole, seems to consider the Democratic party and the opposers of the Government in the South as identical. Even this element has more confidence in Republicanism than in Passive Democracy.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* on the same subject, says that the insufferable impudence of the "liberal" Republicans is enough in itself to kill the passive policy as dead as a door nail. The "liberal" Republicans are undoubtedly those who court the Democracy. Neither of these papers, one in Ohio and one in Alabama, suggest a policy for the Democratic party.

☞ GOV. GRARY, of Pennsylvania, has issued a statement of the condition of the funded debt of that commonwealth. It appears that the debt has been reduced, in the year ending November 30, 1871, $2 113 228 62, and that overdue loans of the State have been reduced to the extent of eighteen thousand dollars more, the two amounts constituting the total reduction of the debt.

The total debt of the State is not incurred in this statement, which has reference only to the debt specially in charge of the Sinking fund Commissioners. The total debt is about $29 000 000. The debt of the city of Philadelphia alone is about double that amount.

A FRIEND TO WOMAN.

Every good and true man is a friend to woman. But some are better than others. Among the best friends of the sex is the bachelor Governor of the Territory of Wyoming. Governor CAMPBELL has vetoed the act of the Territorial Legislature repealing the Woman Suffrage law, and on all occasions, has done what he could to secure for the women of the country a fair trial of Woman Suffrage. The Democracy having, by chance, a majority in the Legislature, have endeavored to prevent this trial being made. But this firm and manly Governor has done what he could—all his office enables him to do—to preserve for the women "a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only."

We reckon among the meanest acts or devices of tyranny that which denies a disfranchised class or sex the completion of a well begun experiment. A new Territory is the fittest and most convenient place in which a demonstration of woman's fitness or unfitness to vote, sit on juries, and hold office, can be made. But the Democracy, so called, are the Bourbons of this country, they learn nothing, and forget only the good they used to know. Hence the effort to prevent a fair experiment in the direction of universal suffrage, which we hope the Governor may effectually frustrate.

REBEL GENERALS AS SCHOOL BOOK MAKERS.

A stock company has been organized in the South to publish "The University Series" of school books which are supposed to be peculiarly suited to the people of the Southern States. These books are issued by a stock company, and among the stockholders are JEFFERSON DAVIS, GENERALS JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD EWELL HOOD, BUCKNER, HAYS, TAYLOR, GILMER LEE, (eldest son of ROBERT E LEE), JAMES A. SEDDON, late Confederate Secretary of War, and many prominent bankers, railroad men, planters, and others.

The Mobile *Register*, in referring to the books, says: "If they are not universally adopted, it will not be from any literary, or artistic, or mechanical inferiority, but simply on account of the inveterate prejudice, consciously or unconsciously prevailing in our schools in behalf of the modes of thought, modes of speech, and other peculiarities of New England." This "unconscious" prejudice comes from the fact that Yankee school teachers have been doing the teaching in a quiet way in many cases. The books come when there is no need for them. According to the Louisville *Courier Journal*, there is now no "South." There is a broader spirit to be manifested in this country, but such a scheme is in keeping with the character of the old fossils who stand at the head of the publishing company. That they should conceive anything in keeping with what is to be the new life of the South is not to be supposed. That they have discovered a way to reach the people is, however, a hopeful sign. As a business venture, the movement comes too late to be successful.

☞ Quakers in the Eastern States have taken a new departure; that is, they have commenced an active campaign to extend the influence of their church. In many of the Western States this policy has been pursued to a greater or less extent for some years. These meetings are undertaken to infuse new life into the members and forward the cause. In these meetings the Quakers entirely ignore all distinctions of class or sect, and take their stand upon the broad ground of brotherhood and fellowship which distinguishes the denomination. The series of meetings in different parts of New York have resulted in a considerable addition to the membership of the Society, and, it is said, to equal benefit to other churches. A meeting of a similar character is now in progress in New York, two sessions being held daily, and a constantly increasing interest being manifested, conjoined, singular as it seems, with utter absence of anything like excited feeling or intemperate speaking. A large number of eminent speakers from various portions of the country are in attendance, and it is expected to continue the meetings, which are said to be as unsectarian as possible, throughout the winter. The new departure is in the fact that the Quakers have inaugurated, in a general way, a policy that tends to bring members to their church. In Ohio, for some years, the Quakers have joined in Evangelical work, and have been represented in many of the Union State Conventions. But they have not taken so decided a step as is here indicated.

☞ The New York *Sun* has made a specialty of the President's relatives and had figured that a great many of them were in office. The *Sun's* paragraphs on this subject have been quoted as facts by the Democratic papers of the country, and have been the foundation for nearly all of the opposition articles. The New York *Times* analyzed these statements recently and left the originators in much the same condition that Tweed and tribe found themselves after the onslaught of the *Times* on the Ring. Of the persons holding appointment under the President said to be his relatives, twelve are in no way related to his family. Four of the President's relatives, now in office, were appointed by Lincoln or Johnson, and the others were appointed on the strong recommendation of leading Republicans. One person, said to be a relative and a defaulter, and located somewhere in Oregon, proves to be a myth. There was never any such person in office in Oregon.

Opponents who turn away from the great questions settled or grappled with by the Administration to invent petty falsehoods, have heretofore received little attention from the Republican Press. It will be seen by the above statement that it was contempt or such littleness that kept them silent, rather than the absence of facts with which to answer.

☞ The Commission in charge of the Civil Service Reform will present a rule that appointments shall be made without reference to the politics of appointees, and that no political assessments shall be exacted directly or indirectly upon any officer in the civil service.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The feeling is becoming almost universal in this country that the time has come for our Government to assert its influence to secure peace and a better state of things in the island of Cuba. We have shared the prevalent opinion of our people that the United States Government should keep itself aloof from all connection with the Cuban insurgents, or any other form of filibustering or uprising against established governments. But the shooting of eight medical students—mere boys—for a wild frolic in which a trifling damage had been done to the sepulchre of a deceased Spanish military officer, and the condemnation of thirty others to the chain gang for the same offense, is an outrage so diabolical, and evinces such an incapacity for government, as well as barbarity, on the part of the Spanish authorities, that it compels us to believe that the Cuban people should have the sympathy and help of the civilized nations of the world. The Captain General of Cuba—at the demand of a clamorous mob of volunteer soldiers, it is said—ordered the bloody decree of his vindictive court martial carried into effect. Since the cowardly surrender of PONTIUS PILATE to the clamor of an infatuated mob, there has been no act of criminal cowardice equal to this.

A mob of volunteer soldiers demanded the trial and execution of these young men. The court martial and the Captain General were but the instruments of their insatiate vengeance. A government capable of basely yielding to such rabbles, on such grounds, forfeits the right to be longer recognized as a government by the nations of the earth.

This cruel, cowardly, bloody deed has done more than make maniacs of mothers bereft of their children, it has aroused the indignation of mankind, and fixed the conviction that Cuba should be delivered from Spanish thraldom. On principle one people have defended and rescued the rights of Spain. But crimes and cruelties against humanity of such proportions as these not only justify revolution, but compel the world to active sympathy for the revolutionists. We copy the following paragraph from the New York *Independent* on this subject:

There are crimes which, in the interest of humanity, call for intervention from any stranger that passeth by. Our readers will bear us witness that we have never counselled any interference in Cuban affairs. We have not felt sure that the island was ripe for independence. We have rather shut our ears against the noise of her battles and the cries of her exiles. But the sound of those muskets and the fall of these eight boys has been heard wherever fraternity has made the world one. Even yet we may not be ready to ask the President to interfere; but we do ask him not only to protest vigorously before the Spanish Court, but, so far as Cuba is concerned, to press remorselessly in favor of the revolutionists every rightful claim which our citizens may make. Let it be understood that the Cuban patriots are fighting against butchers, not soldiers, and that the sympathy of America is heartily with them. And, yet further, let it be understood that on this continent we are willing to extend the Monroe Doctrine. We will allow no European nation to interfere in the affairs of North America; but we claim for ourselves the privilege, which might and right give us, to interfere wherever our aid is sought to repress disorder or inhumanity, with no other limits than a wise Christian statesmanship may set in each individual case. The interests of our citizens are too closely connected with those of Cuba or Mexico for us much longer to allow them to remain in a state of savage warfare and constant revolution. In the name of humanity we demand that some sort of stable government be secured. And, if the military murder of these reckless young martyrs to the cause of Cuban independence shall arouse our government to this policy, their death will be more fruitful than their life could have been.

GOVERNOR PALMER AND THE TROOPS.

By the telegraphic reports of this morning, it will be seen that Governor PALMER, of Illinois, is determined to keep himself and his quarrel with Gen. SHERIDAN before the public as long as possible. He protests against the United States government keeping four companies of its troops quartered in Chicago. If the people of that city were suffering from the presence of the troops; if they were "harassing the people, and eating out their substance," after the manner of King George's troops in the colonial period, there would be some show of propriety in this impatience of their presence. This is, however, very far from being the condition of things. The people of Chicago and the troops are on the best of terms. They came at the invitation of the people who were in the deepest distress in which a city could be involved. They have proved to be benefactors to the people of Chicago, keeping order, saving property from the ravages of thieves and plunderers, and helping in the work of relief to the stricken and exposed populace. And yet Gov. PALMER manifests as much concern to have them removed as if the city was being pillaged by them, and the citizens in peril of life, limb and liberty, on account of their presence. The Governor of Illinois has succeeded, beyond any precedent we can now think of, in making himself ridiculous on this subject.

☞ The Supreme Court of Texas has lately made a decision, in which administrators and executors who settled their trusts in Confederate money are deeply interested. The decision was based on the following facts: An administrator, during the war, obtained an order from the Probate Court to sell the assets of his intestate for cash. Under such orders he made sales for Confederate money, which he paid to such creditors as would receive it. After the war closed, the Probate Court permitted him to resign his trust and settle his accounts on Confederate money returns and vouchers. The Supreme Court decided that the Probate Court's order and and judgment was not only erroneous, but null and void, and that the administrator would be held liable in legal tender for the value of the property sold, and that the creditors could revive their claims, so paid in Confederate money, against the estate. This decision reopens all the estates in Texas that were settled on a Confederate money basis, and makes the legal representatives and their sureties responsible for the value of the property thus sold.

☞ The Germans are experimenting in guns again. As a result they have perfected a more murderous weapon than the Needle gun, with which they propose to arm cavalry and rifle regiments. These with the 500 000 chassepots taken from the French and the old needle guns are held up to the gaze of Russia or any other country that desires a fight.

OHIO FINANCES.

The semi annual report of the Ohio Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was sent in on Saturday. The receipts into the sinking fund for the six months ending on the 15th of November were $1,318,916 35, and disbursements, $916,745 29. The amount on deposit in New York to pay principal and accrued interest on bonds was $44 677 01. The total amount, therefore, of the sinking fund on that day was $419 848 07. On the 15th of May, 1871, the funded debt of the State was $9,597 643 73. The redemption during the period covered by this report were: Loan of 1870, $283,600; loan of 1871; $291,322; total, $574 922; outstanding Nov. 15th, 1871, $7 022 721 73. The total foreign debt payable in New York is $9 018 956 73. The total of the domestic debt payable at Columbus is $3,765. The investments in bonds of the State not yet matured remain unchanged since our last semi-annual report. The amount of these investments is $21 992.37. Deducting this sum, together with the $44 518 31 on which interest has ceased, from the total amount of the funded debt as stated above, and there is left the sum of $8 956 211 05, on which the State is paying interest at the rate of six per cent. During the present fiscal year the commissioners will be able to redeem the main portion of the loan of 1870 yet outstanding, and they trust that the condition of the sinking fund will be such as to enable them to retire the residue of the loan by January, 1873.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The opponents of Woman Suffrage are exulting over the report that Wyoming Territory, after giving women the right to vote for a year or two, has enacted a law taking that right away. It is claimed the experiment proved women's voting not to be beneficial to the Territory, or to the women themselves. This is altogether a false position. We have not heard that Wyoming traced any great evil or demoralization to this source. If wrong voting was done, it would hardly do to urge that as an excuse for taking away the right and privilege, as multitudes of men vote very badly and unwisely, as every election testifies. There are not many permanent homes established as yet in Wyoming, and consequently not an equal proportion of women in the population. The experiment, if such it may be called, was at best a very partial and incomplete one. But that the women, as a class, did not fail to do their duties as voters and as officers of the law, we have the explicit testimony of the intelligent Governor of the Territory. We quote from one of his messages the following paragraph:

"Women have voted in the Territory, served on juries, and held office. It is simple justice to say that the women, entering for the first time in the history of our country upon these new and untried duties, have conducted themselves in every respect with as much tact, sound judgment and good sense as men. We do it would be claiming more than the facts justify to say that this experiment, in a limited field, has demonstrated beyond a doubt the perfect fitness of women at all times and under all circumstances for taking a part in the Government, it furnishes at least reasonable presumptive evidence in her favor, and she has a right to claim that, so long as none but good results are made manifest, the law should remain unrepealed."

This is positive and to the point. That old fogies have triumphed for a season over the woman's reform is only the misfortune through which all struggling reforms have to pass. The world is not done with the question of woman's suffrage yet.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A friend kindly furnishes us with the following extract from "Burk's Peerage" for 1871, the authority in England in all matters, connected with royalty or nobility in England. This extract furnished all the titles with which the Prince is or was distinguished:

The Most High, Most Puissant and most illustrious Prince, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, K. G., K. P., K. T., G. C. B., Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Knight of the Elephant of Denmark, Knight of the Golden Fleece, a General in the army, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, Captain-General and Colonel of the Honorable Artillery Company, barrister at law and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and President of the Society of Arts, D. C. L., Oxford, L. L. D. Cambridge, L. L. D. Trinity College, Dublin, &c., &c., born at Buckingham Palace, November 8, 1841. His Royal Highness was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent, Dec. 8, 1841, and Earl of Dublin, January 17, 1850, to hold such Earldom "to him and his heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland forever. He is Duke of Cornwall, pursuant to the patent of Edward 3d, 1337, and he is High Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, pursuant to act of the Scotch Parliament in 1469. His Royal Highness married on the 10th of March 1863, at Windsor. Her Royal Highness Alexandra Caroline Maria-Charlotte-Louise-Julia, Princess of Denmark, (born Dec 1, 1844,) eldest daughter of Christian IX King of Denmark and his issue, Prince Albert Victor Christian-Edward of Wales, born January 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick Ernst-Albert of Wales, born January 3, 1865; Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales, born February 20, 1867; Princess Maud Charlotte-Mary Victoria of Wales, born November 26, 1869.—*From Burks Peerage*, 1871.

☞ It is stated that DIAZ, the leader of the insurrection in Mexico, in proposing to do away with the present government, proposes to disregard the constitution entirely, call an assembly of leading men, or notables, and establish a military dictatorship. The effect of this will be to throw the strength of the third party to JUAREZ, and will more clearly define the position of JUAREZ as the representative of the Republican party.

The DIAZ party is not a weak one, however, and making a direct appeal to the prejudices of all opposers of the JUAREZ policy, they will undoubtedly make a determined struggle for mastery.

☞ The Chicago correspondent of the Herald and Presbyterian says Dr. GOODWIN preached to the Chicagoans the previous Sunday in this style:

He drew an awful but I fear a true picture of the dishonesty of Chicago business men—adulteration everywhere, giving scant weight and scanty measure, selling falsehoods over the goods on the counters, enough, if nailed on it, to cover the counters and justifying all this by saying the customers do the same. Certain prominent merchants present, he silenced them to go to the prayer meeting, he threatened a cruel future to the politicians, the lawyers, and got to the very throat of the audience generally before he stopped.

Correspondence.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1871.

Congress adjourned over to Monday after brief sessions in both Houses on Thursday, and no important business was transacted.

The reference of the Postal Telegraph scheme to the Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Garfield is chairman, is not regarded as a favorable indication. A special committee, as proposed by Mr. Dawes, would have been constituted of members who were known to be in favor of the measure, and as that motion was lost and the matter sent to a standing committee, the inference is that the House has not made up its mind in favor of the proposed change, which is probably the fact.

But it does not follow that either the House or the Committee on Appropriations are against it. The *Evening Post* speaks of the action "as a wholesome check to the large plans of our paternal government," as if it was a pet measure of the President, and not pre eminently a measure for the great body of the people; and as if the reference must necessarily be its defeat. Both are untrue. While the indications are not so clear as could be desired that Congress will pass a bill, it is very evident that the friends of the measure are more decided and more numerous in this Congress than in the last, and that there is a general conviction of its decided advantage. The old telegraph lines are, however, in the way, and as they must be bought out or crowded out, they constitute an obstacle not easy to overcome.

In the Senate Mr. Ramsey has introduced a bill the object of which is to acquire a cheap postal telegraph system without the ownership and control of the government. His bill contemplates the charter of a postal telegraph company, which is to operate in connection with the government, but the machinery of which is to be owned and mainly controlled by individuals. This would be an experiment and might work well for both parties. But a government telegraph can hardly be said to be an experiment, as it has been in use for a number of years on the European Continent, and for three years in England; and in every instance has been a triumphant success.

The publication of the letters in the Cataeazy matter shows that "mighty men" sometimes do the diplomacy of these despotic governments, and that among them lying is elevated to a level with the exact sciences. It is strange, indeed, that such a meddlesome, double faced intriguer could ever get the confidence of court or Emperor.

The Democratic caucus is deferred, but it is soon to take place; and there is an evident reaction in favor of a straight out, old-fashioned, "lost cause" candidate. The wheel horses don't relish the idea of dragging the heavy democratic car for the honor and glory of some Black Republican, and the more they contemplate the situation the more they are inclined to draw back from all the "departures," and especially from the "possum" folly.

You may notice that Senator Trumbull denies any knowledge of the conversation reported in the Louisville *Journal*, and declares that nothing of the kind ever took place. As the report represented him as favoring the re nomination of President Grant, his denial is interpreted to mean that he is more in favor of Trumbull than he is of Grant.

The wine set of defalcations in General Spinner's office makes a sensation here. These old clerks, so long in service, naturally got to be widely known, and as they have had good characters and have been universally respected, when they turn out, all of a sudden, to be scheming, adroit thieves, the surprise and horror are not feigned but real. Marden has just returned from Europe where he went in charge of the "syndicate bonds," and his friends say that he was gloomy and depressed beyond any visible cause during his absence, which they now account for on the ground that he feared to meet a disclosure on his return. It is said today that his thefts are about $12 000, but they have led to the discovery of other thefts by Johnson, which are ascertained to be $62,000. It turns out, however, that he has eleven thousand in bank, which will fall into the hands of the government, reducing his pile to $51 000. The effect will be to put the authorities on new methods for checking these slips, which appear to occur largely on account of placing too much confidence in men.

The new rumors touching the resignation of Secretary Fish appear to be generally accredited, but are not received with favor. Mr. Fish, since he came into the Cabinet has had a growing reputation. He has worked cordially and successfully into the President's plans, has shown tact, and energy, and good sense in the management of our Foreign Relations, and must stand on the pages of history as a first class Statesman. You will notice that forty five Senators (nearly all of the Republicans in that body) have signed a paper requesting him to remain for the balance of his term, which it is now said he will do.

It appears that C. C. Bowen, the double witted Congressman, is not claiming a seat here, but in the Senate of South Carolina. His success shows that he has not lost the confidence of his constituents.

The letter of Montgomery Blair to the New York *World*, in favor of the "passive policy" of the Democratic party, is published in our papers; but will hardly have the effect to keep the "wheel horses" quiet. On the other hand, Andrew Johnson is against the "possum" movement. The Southern Democracy is a unit against any surrender.

S. S. Cox proposes, on Monday, to call up his resolution for inquiring into the syndicate operations of Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Boutwell's friends are not much disturbed at the prospect.

BUCKEYE.

For the BLADE.

Old China.

There was a lecture upon Ceramics the other night, before the New York Historical Society, and as soon as I found that "Ceramics" was to mean old China, and Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale, poet and ex-Governor, was the virtuoso who should set this "dainty dish" before us in our feast of reason, I felt an almost womanish desire to go—and go I did.

The lecturer led us pleasantly and skimmingly over the subject, without plunging us into the depths of ceramic lore; and his own classic face and vandyke beard, quite in keeping, seemed to place him back in the ideal past, along with the antique tiles of Sevres and Dresden displayed before us.

I cannot now recall and repeat entire his interesting account of the origin of porcelain in China many hundred years before the Christian era—the description of the great porcelain tower with its nine allegorical chambers—nor yet the poetic and sublime moral sentiments which he read from various "tea boxy" texts. Neither can I enumerate all the specimens of both the intrinsic value was enhanced by gold by historic or sentimental association—relics from the saloons of royalty and the boudoirs of frail yet imperious fair ones in the ancient regime down to the exquisite prices of fragile ware hallowed by the lips and touch of our own Martha Washington and Dolly Madison. But even the wassail bowl of Robert Burns, and Steuben's china snuff box yielded in interest, to the tiny cup and saucer—rose-colored and fit for Titanica, in which Mrs. Tyrrell had served the big burly book-maker and tea-bibber, Dr. Johnson. Certainly in view of such mere thimbefuls modern wonder at his twenty six cups allowance should much abate!

Gov. Lyon touched lightly upon Etruscan ware and the ancient sepulchral vases of classic Greece, Rome, and Egypt, but not one word did he say of rude, aboriginal pottery, much to the disappointment of certain Dryasdusts, who would value a rough fragment from an Indian mound, or even a potsherd from the ash-heap of Uz, far beyond the most delicate porcelain which ever graced the bower of beauty.

All poet as he is, our lecturer was not half as fascinating as the "gentle Elia," in his interpretations of the dear old blue plate of our childhood, the plate under whose friendly edge we tucked away the irksome crust unseen—or winged it by the indulgent mother, but alas, not to escape the piercing glance of the terrible "Aunt Clara," who always enhanced our griefs and killed our joys!

The natural and fitting adjuncts of old china, are old lace and old cashmeres. And though there may be a question whether woman is as much improved as her triad of treasures, by the mellowing process of age, yet in the "eternal fitness of things," she must submit to it before she can becomingly appropriate the precious heir-looms of lace shawls and china! Girlhood has nought to do with such things—careless, rosy girlhood, which quaffs the nectar of life without heed to the chalice—wraps itself in the fairy fabrics of fancy, and seeks warmth only in the enfolding atmosphere of love! But the hey-day of youth over—more substantial objects of beauty begin to absorb the womanly fancy, and the natural assimilation gracefully grows as the hair gradually whitens under the skillful touch of time.

SCIOTO.

N. Y., Nov. 1871.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The entire expense of the census is $3 287 600.

There are thirty-two new cases of small-pox in New York since Saturday, and seven deaths.

Madame Burns, the New York abortionist, was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the State prison.

Rev. Dr. Gardner, of the Cathedral at Brooklyn, and a graduate of the American College at Rome, died on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Brooklyn.

It is rumored that Peter B. Sweeney is preparing to leave New York, and detectives are said to be close by watching his movements.

The Wharton trial at Annapolis is progressing. Physicians are being examined at present, as to the poison found in the stomach.

The Election Committee has decided that Clark, Republican, and Herndon, Democrat, are entitled to be sworn as members from Texas.

It is stated that Jullien has absconded with the proceeds of the late concert and ball at New York, owing to his musicians $7,000.

Delegate Hooper returns to Utah next week. He favors the formation of a State constitution acceptable to Congress as a preliminary action of that body to the admission of Utah.

In the United States Circuit Court at Columbus, S. C., Tuesday, R. Hayes Mitchell, of New York, was arraigned under the Ku Klux law on a charge of conspiracy. The jury consists of two whites and ten blacks.

The National Inventors' Association will hold a grand exhibition of national industries, embracing new inventions, works of art, etc., at the Central Rink in Cincinnati opening December 21st and continuing five weeks.

The House Committee on banks and currency on Tuesday, talked over the subject of resumption of specie payment. It is not probable that action will be taken on the subject by the entire Committee till after the holidays.

The rumored suspension of the Union Square Bank, New York, is unfounded. The officers deny any embarrassment. The report originated in the fact that clearances were made through the Ocean Bank. The officers of the latter deny that Tweed is one of the directors.

Reports made at the meeting of the managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, show that over four thousand veterans are now cared for.—New men are coming in at the rate of one hundred per week, and will soon tax the asylums to their utmost capacity.

The Republican Senators held a caucus Tuesday evening on the subject of the revival of the committee on retrenchment and civil service reform. The debate was free and unrestrained both in a national and party view. The question was not disposed of.

It is authoritatively stated at Scranton that companies operating in the coal mines in the Lackawana Valley have determined to order no reduction in miners' wages for the new year. All the late rumors about the impending suspension are purely sensational.

John Hartley and Frederick Salte, merchant's doing business in New York city, have been arrested by detectives of Col. Whitley's Chicago staff, on the charge of smuggling 10.000 yards of silks from Port Huron, Canada, to Detroit. The officers found nearly 3,000 yards of the goods in Michigan.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs won't act of General Bank's bill to carry into effect that part of the treaty of Washington relative to the fisheries till after the holidays, but an effort will be made previously to pass an appropriation of a quarter of a million for the expenses of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

The annual report of the Statistical Bureau shows the value of imports for direct consumption for the year ending June 30, was $290,967,025; withdrawn from warehouse, $178 630 021; free of duty, $56.162,460; additional and discriminating duties, $461 698, total $518,-959 518; duty thereon, $20 254 697.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations paid the Secretary of State an official visit on Tuesday. The Secretary returned thanks to the gentlemen of the Committee for their visit and friendly wishes, but gave no intimation of any intention to resign his office. His decision upon that subject, he said, must be reserved.

The annual report for the reform school for boys was filed with Governor Hayes on Tuesday. The whole number of inmates of the institution during the year, was five hundred and nineteen; the number discharged during the year, one hundred and thirty-two; the number remaining, three hundred and seventy-nine.

A Rio Janeiro letter of October 6 states that the difficulty between the President and Congress arising from the attempted appointment of an unpopular Minister, occurred in the hall of Congress, in which the people took part. Several were killed and wounded. Many of the disaffected were formerly with Lopez.

A banquet was given at the Bates House, at Indianapolis, by the Internal Revenue officers of the State to Gen. B. Williams, who recently resigned the position of Department Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will leave in a few days for Japan for the purpose of introducing the American system of revenue in that country.

Another cotton failure, viz: Schoeffer & Co., amount unknown. Wright & Co., place their indebtedness at $89 000 and are ready to settle at 50 per cent. The failure is owing to the sudden advance in price, while dealers are hampered with contracts. The rumor affects the solvency of other firms, but as the staple was declining at the close to-day it is hoped the worst is over. The appreciation in value is owing to the rise in Liverpool under the scant supply and the short crop.

The Executive Committee of the National Steamboatmen's Convention assembled on Tuesday morning in Washington for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps to revise the existing steamboat laws, which have proven so burdensome to the owners of all classes of steam vessels. The committee, of which Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, is chairman, and Capt. B. S. Osborn, of New York, secretary, met at 11 o'clock. It was ascertained that 24 States were represented. A draft prepared by a sub-committee at Pittsburg, on Nov. 21st, was presented to Congress Monday by Gen. Higby. The committee find that Congressmen generally favor the desired change in the laws.

It is reported that the leaders in municipal reform in the city of New York have a full understanding with Mayor Hall as to his future official action.

The excitement in London and in the British provinces, caused by the critical condition of the Prince of Wales, is greater than that which prevailed during the Crimean war.

English capitalists have written to Utah that they fear a civil war there between the Mormons and the Gentiles, the former to be joined by the Indians. The Utah dispatches pronounce this fear absurd.

The Comptroller of the Treasury writes to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that it has been decided to refund the taxes paid by Judges of State Courts on salaries received by them from their respective State treasuries. Beyond this the department does not feel authorized to go.

A dispatch from Bombay, in East Indies, states that the cholera is raging with great fatality among the natives of Lucknow and vicinity. The strike of telegraphers continues, greatly to the embarrassment of the public. At the present juncture the wires are crowded with messages. Serious delays are expected in both public and private service.

The Internationals of New York had a stormy meeting in New York on Monday night. A motion to parade the streets next Sunday was made and carried amid wild applause. Theo. H. Banks and August Faureau were appointed delegates to wait on Governor Hoffman, in Albany, and request him to revoke the police order forbidding the parade, and ask State protection. On motion, all the workingmen, women and citizens were invited to join the parade on Sunday. A committee was appointed to wait on the superintendent of police to notify him that they intended to parade. The meeting broke up amidst the wildest cheers of vive la Commune, vive Internationale.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President sent the following names to the Senate to-day: Alfred E. Shannon, of Nevada, Register of the Land Office at Austin, Nev.; John L. Rentt, of Illinois, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Orlando Lutcher, Postmaster, Bryan, O.; Jno. McBride, Superintendent of the United States Assay Office, at Boise City, Idaho; Wm. D. Hughes, Clerk, Boise City, Idaho; Chas. A. Martin, Assayer, Boise City, Idaho; Robert P. Andrews, Melter and Refiner, Branch Mint, Carson City, Nevada; Shelas Waters, Assessor of Internal revenue, Third District of Tennessee; Dr. Risley, of Nevada, Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency, Whetstone.

Secretary Fish in compliance with a request, has sent to the Senate a report in his department on the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but makes no recommendation.

The Senate in an extra session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Frederick Watts, Pa., Commissioner of Agriculture; Francis A. Walker, Mass., Commissioner of Indian Affairs; David M. Armstrong, N. Y., Consul General at Rome.

Wm. McMichael, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; George C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah; Edward Roe, Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois; Joseph W. Fisher, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; Joseph Neville, U. S. Attorney for Nebraska; Geo. Andrews, Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Wm. Spence, Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee; David R. Johnson, Jr., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Lewis Douglass son of Frederick Douglass, Member of the Legislative Assembly, D. C. The nomination of W. R. Irving, of Ill., to be Register of the Land Office at Utah, was withdrawn.

Postmasters—Frederick E. Testor, Charlotte; Clinton Spencer, Ypsilanti; Samuel Somers, Tecumseh; Wm. Wallace, Battle Creek, Mich; M. Alfred C. Van Tine, Sandusky; O. H. Rose, O.; C. C. Edwell, Kent, O.; J. W. Lewis, Barnesville, O.; O. Simmons, Cadiz, O.; J. Hopkins Taylor, Bozeman, Mont.; Albert F. Phillips, Kokomo, Ind.; Samuel Rexinger, Clarksville, Tenn.; Wm. P. Forsyth, Jefferson, Wis.; C. H. Newell, Glenwood, Iowa; James S. Clawson, DesMoines, Iowa; Wm. McCormick, Charlton; Wm. Milton, Iowa Falls, Iowa; David M. Simmons, Jacksonville, Ill.; Isaac Pugh, Decatur, Ill; Eli N. McAlister, Champaign, Ill.; Mrs. Electa Smith, Sterling, Ill.

Consuls—James L. Graham, Jr., N. Y., Florence; Mathew McDougall, N. Y., Dundee; Josiah M. Lucas, Ill., at Chee Foo.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Crolius Todd, 2d Minnesota; Geo. A. King for Nevada.

Miscellaneous—F. Drew, Collector of Customs for the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory; Geo. A. Esdis, Collector of Customs for Alaska Territory; Edward La Favour, Appraiser of Merchandise.

RAILROAD MEETING.

At a recent meeting of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, the Railroads in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania were consolidated. The organization will hereafter be known as the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. Gen. George B. McClellan was chosen President.

HOW THE PRINCE CONTRACTED HIS DISEASE.

It appears from the London Times that the Prince contracted his disease at Lord Londesborough's house, near Scarborough, Yorkshire. Several guests who visited the house at the time were attacked by fever, among them were Earl of Chesterfield, who died since. Another English journal speaking of the Prince's disease, says there seems to be a liability of this kind of stock in the present branch of the Royal family. The Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died from cold fever, said to have been produced by sitting in damp boots after leaving him shooting.

Prince Albert, the Queen's husband, died from a consequence of a neglected cold. The present sickness of the Prince of Wales is said to have been produced by a cold while receive heat from exertion in hunting.

THE KU KLUX DEBATE.

A dispatch from Raleigh says that both branches of the Legislature held an excited debate upon the recent arrests for alleged Ku Kluxism. The Assembly authorized the State Attorney to apply to the Supreme Court of the U. S. for a writ of habeas corpus, to test the legality of the military arrests.

An Atlanta dispatch says a conflict has arisen between the Legislature and Governor Conley, the latter declining to recognize the right of the former to extend the session beyond the legal forty days. Yesterday the Governor instructed the Treasurer not to pay the members. It was rumored at midnight that the President would support the Governor against the Legislature. Both Houses meet to-day.

CORRECTION.

Charles O'Conner was incorrectly reported at Albany. What he did say was that he had found nothing in his investigation, to indicate that Mayor Hall was a regular thief.

MURDER.

YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 11.—A colored man named Louis Jones, cook at Doyle's saloon, was murdered in his own house last night by Burns Smith, a harness maker. Smith's mistress, who is a common prostitute, claimed to have been insulted by Jones and demanded that the insult be avenged by Smith, who thereupon went to Jones' house, called him out of bed and beat him to death with a stick of wood. The citizens are much excited over the affair, as Jones was known as a quiet and inoffensive man. Smith is in custody.

BRIDGE BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The bridge on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis railway, fourteen miles south of Connersville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The bridge was five hundred feet long. Loss, $12,000.

ARRESTED.

Geo. Anderson and John D. Patterson, charged with the murder of Edward Crenimings, at Enon, O., were arrested at Osborn, yesterday, while passing through. Some citizens at that place attempted to lynch them, but were prevented by the officers in charge of them. The affair creates great excitement in that vicinity.

A COUNCIL OF REGENCY TO BE FORMED.

NEW YORK December 13.—Herald specials from London, 2 p. m., says the recovery of the Prince appears to be impossible. In case of his death a council of regency will probably be created, composed of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess of Wales, and perhaps others. This is likely to take place immediately, and will be followed by discussion upon the power of the present Parliament to continue its session or whether it is necessary to the country as an extraordinary occasion.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A Matamoras special says that the merchants and foreigners there have refused to respond to a call for a loan of $50 000.

Gen. Cortinas is believed to be acting secretly with the cause of the revolutionists.

There are no funds in the government treasury at Matamoras.

The road to the city of Mexico will be closed soon by the revolutionists, and a body of revolutionists from Monterey and Saltillo is believed to be marching on Matamoras.

THE OCEAN BANK.

It is said that on investigating the affairs of the Ocean Bank, the only assets in the bank were $90,000, of which $75,000 was in a check on the United States Bank. The examination of the notes of mining, canal and other stocks at the west showed them to be unknown in this market, and comparatively worthless. The $75 000 advanced to the U. S. Bank were used to build a canal in Michigan. The receiver promises a statement to-day.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Cordoza, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, decided that an insane husband may bring suit for a divorce against his wife by his next friend.

KU KLUX VILLAINY REVEALED.

A Columbia, S. C., dispatch states that the Government witnesses against Legrad, Foster and Mitchell, charged with conspiracy against the Government, detailed fully the secrets of the Ku Klux of South Carolina and gave accounts of seven different raids, with their concomitants of rapine, negro whipping and disgusting brutality.

ENGLISH FENIANS PEACEABLE.

A leading Fenian states that there is no truth in the reported movement of the Fenians in England in case of the Prince of Wales' death.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

A special to the Times from Washington says that Vice President Colfax has informed many prominent Republicans, who have questioned him on the subject, that he cannot withdraw his refusal to be considered a candidate for renomination.

THREATS AGAINST CONTROLLER GREEN.

A number of unpaid laborers yesterday made threats against Controller Green and Paymaster Cody, on account of the non-payment of wages. The laborers allege that their families are suffering for the want of fuel and food.—The cause of the trouble is that the pay rolls are withheld at Tweed's Department.

GOV. PALMER AND THE U. S. TROOPS.

A representative from Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, who is in Washington, endeavoring to secure a removal of the Government troops from Chicago, says the Governor is anxious for this, and if it is not done he will submit another proclamation.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM MAKING POSTPONED.

The Times correspondent also says that various consultations are held by the Democrats, and it has been decided to do nothing in the way of promulgating any policy until after they have had opportunities of consulting with their followers during the holiday recess.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The vote for Senator in the Republican Legislative caucus, taken late last night, stood as follows: Sargent 54, Cole 13, Pelton 8, Parsons 1, Hale 1. Sargent's friends are rejoicing greatly, as a nomination is equivalent to an election.

RECEPTION OF THE ALEXIS.

MONTREAL Dec. 13.—The reception of Alexis, by his own request, will be incognito, and the proposed ball will not be given, on account of the Prince of Wales.

LOST IN THE STORM.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—A gentleman who rescued Kansas city on Saturday last, informed the Kansas City *Times* that on the Sunday previous a terrible affair occurred in Saline county, Kansas. A party of emigrants with their families were passing through the county westward, when the cold constantly increasing concluded to camp and light a fire. They were on a piece of high prairie and several miles from any house, but some three miles from them was a piece of timber. After unhitching their teams the men started for the timber to procure fuel. Not returning for several hours, the women left their children and started in search. This is all that is known, as on the next day the bodies of seventeen persons who had perished by the intense cold, were found. The children who were left in the wagons were the only survivors of the party.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 p. m.—Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean Bank, stated to a reporter of the Associated Press, that he desired it made known for the satisfaction of out of town correspondents, that all collections and checks now in transit for the Ocean bank, will be turned over to the National Park Bank. Davis also states that all depositors will receive every dollar, without calling on the stockholders.

The New York Express says the clearing house of the Associated Banks held a protracted session this evening at the Merchants' Bank. The Ocean Bank matter was fully discussed. Rumor says, ugly facts were brought out which will throw doubt on the statement that the Ocean Bank will be able to pay in full.—Among the reports emanating from this meeting is one to the effect that the Ocean Bank held and counted as legal tender notes, memorandum checks of the Government bank to the extent of $50,000, and further that this individual was interested in building a canal in the State of Michigan for which purpose the money was obtained on these checks and was used. We cannot vouch for the truth of these rumors, but they were frequently circulated on the street and generally believed. The Union Square bank has been in the habit of making its statements at the clearing house through the Ocean bank and this afternoon it was reported that this institution had been dragged down by the suspension of the Ocean bank. The condition of the Ocean bank on Saturday last, as officially given by the clearing house, exhibits a deficiency of $284,725 or over 58 per cent.

MORE STEALING.

The present management of the department of Public Parks have discovered from the records that during the 18 months in which Peter Sweeney was President of the Commission, six millions of money were squandered, that sum being one million in excess of the total amount expended on Parks during the three years of the former administration of Col. Stebbins and Comptroller Green, who are again in charge.

THE GRAND DUKE.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The Grand Duke and suit to-day visited several of the public schools. The Duke appeared highly interested in the schools, and requested the Superintendent to favor him with some of the school statistics, reports, rules and regulations.

The following is the proposed route of the Grand Duke: He leaves Boston Thursday morning for Montreal, arriving there on Friday and remaining till Monday, when he leaves for Ottawa. On Tuesday he leaves Ottawa for Toronto; remains until Friday, when he leaves for Niagara, and the next day arrives at Buffalo. On Tuesday, the 26th, he leaves Buffalo for Cleveland, Thursday, the 28th, he leaves there for Detroit, and Saturday, the 30th, leaves Detroit for Chicago.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—7 P. M.—Private and unofficial advices from Sandringham and Windsor received by the Central Press News Agency, hold out a slight hope of a favorable turn in the Prince's disease. The patient's vera remains strong, a proof that nature is not completely exhausted. The preparations which are making against an unfavorable result are relaxing. The telegrams sent from Sandringham to Windsor are more reassuring, and the hopes of the royal house at the castle have been raised this evening by a private dispatch from Col. Ponsonby. The Princess Alexandria is almost constantly by the bedside of her husband. When she is compelled to retire for rest, her place occupied by the Princess Alice. Her Majesty the Queen, remains at Sandringham.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 12—10 P. M.—The Prince has passed an unquiet evening, but the prostration does not increase.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—An official dispatch from Sandringham this morning says the condition of the Prince of Wales is without alteration. The Prince takes food and has twice had lucid intervals, but sleep is badly wanted. His condition is, however, somewhat more hopeful.—At a meeting of Welshmen last night a vote was passed expressive of condolence with the Queen and Princess Alexandria. All festivities are postponed. A cable telegram announcing that prayers had been offered in America for the recovery of the Prince, is well received by the English press.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A non conformist educational conference which was to have been held at Manchester, has been postponed on account of the sickness of the Prince.

A railway accident occurred at Sheffield last night. One man was killed and many injured.

The strike of telegraphers is beginning to break up. The employes at one important point have resumed work, and others are following.

The business to be transacted at Geneva at the meeting of the board of arbitration, under the treaty of Washington, consists in the ratification of the powers of the arbitrators. The British Government proposed to dispense with it, but the Washington Cabinet objected, and it will be necessary for all members of the board to be present in person on the appointed day. It is possible that at the first meeting a complete organization may be effected, but it is probable that nothing will be attempted.

Parliament meets on the 23d of January.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Herr Von Arnime has been appointed German Ambassador to France and leaves soon for Versailles.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The National Assembly, at its session to-day, adopted by a vote of 269 to 277 the recommendation from the committee having charge of the subject, for the alienation to the state of the crown jewels.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The Italian Budget shows a deficit of 160 000 000 livres.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—The excitement regarding the Prince of Wales is intense. The papers are issuing extras every half hour.

No public demonstration will be made on the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, who is expected here Thursday. He will be received privately by the Corporation Committee.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The following is the list of committees elected by the Senate:

Privileges and Elections—Sumner, Chairman; Morton, Rice, Carpenter, Logan, Hill and Thurman.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, chairman; Hailer, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamlin, Casserly.

Finance—Sherman, chairman; Merrill, of Vermont, Fenton, Scott, Ames, Wright and Bayard.

Appropriations—Cole, chairman; Spencer, Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, Wadleigh and Cooper.

Pacific Railroads—Stewart, Chairman; Ramsey, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Cooper, Ferry and Kelly.

Mines and Mining—Rice, Chairman; Chandler, Flanagan, Tipton, Caldwell, Alcorn, Saulsbury.

Revision of Laws of the United States—Conkling, Chairman; Carpenter, Stewart, Wright and Hamilton, Md.

Education and Labor—Sawyer, Chirman; Morrill, Vt., Flanagan, Patterson and Johnson.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senators—Pentor, Chairman; Windom and Saulsbury.

Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Howe and Casserly.

Library—Morrill, Me., Chairman; Howe and Sherman.

Engrossed Bills—Buckingham, Chairman; Lewis and Kelly.

Select Committee on the Revision of Rules—Pomeroy, Chairman; Edmunds and Bayard.

Removal of Political Disabilities—Robertson, Chairman; Boreman, Ames, Hamilton, Texas, Vickers, Clayton and Stevenson.

Outlets of the Mississippi—Kellogg, Chairman; Trumbull, Schurz, Allen and Blair.

Alleged Outrages in the Southern States—Scott, Chairman; Chandler, Rice, Pool, Pratt, Bayard and Blair.

Bills were introduced regulating the payment of officers in navy and Executive Department; for the incorporation of the Postal Telegraph, Gardner G. Hubbard, Mass., and John F. Tracy, Ill., being among the incorporators.

After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

SENATOR NYE'S LAST.—Scene in a far Western State. A village composed mostly of rude mining huts called, "houses," "cottages," "taverns," etc., though really they were but "shanties." An old man sick on his bed. A friend, Governor J. W. Nye, seeing that his end was close at hand, showed many kind attentions, and endeavored to ease his suffering in every possible way. One day, when it was quite evident that the poor patient could last only a few hours, the Governor said to him: "Davis, it is undoubtedly best that you should know the truth; you are a very sick man, and will in all probability live but a short time. Are your affairs in the condition that you would like to have them? I should be glad to do anything for you, you know."

"Yes; they're all right."

"Well, would you like me to write to any of your folks East?"

"No, not now; after it is over."

"Would you like me to call in a minister?"

The sick man, by a great effort of will over a weak and shattered body, drew himself up in bed, so as to be in a sitting posture, and sternly, most soberly and earnestly, said: "Why, Governor, what should I want a minister for? I never voted the Democratic ticket in my life!"

Three of the United States Senators are between seventy and eighty years old. They are Davis, of Kentucky; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Vickers, of Maryland. Nine Senators are between sixty and seventy, twenty-seven are between fifty and sixty. Four Senators are under forty, viz: Ames, of Mississippi; Clayton, of Arkansas; Osborn, of Florida, and Spencer, of Alabama. It will be seen that Old and not Young America predominates in the Senate.

A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form; it gives a higher pleasure than statues and pictures; it is the finest of fine arts.

CONSUMPTION.

THERE is a medicine that will cure Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption.

It has been used for years, constantly increasing in popularity, being very pleasant to the taste and having no disagreeable effects.

Do not let prejudice prevent you trying it.

It is called PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, and is sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine. Try it once and mark the results.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

nov13w17 (S)

Premium Chester Whites, Berkshire AND ESSEX PIGS.

Bred and for sale by GEO. B. BUCKMAN, Westchester, Chester county, Pa. [illegible] Send for circular and price list. decTwo4t(S)

THE ENCHANTED TEA CHEST; or, The Emerald Wreaths of Perfume. A Perfume Casket and difficult Puzzle combined. Unique, puzzling and attractive. By means of this curious little novelty the air may be filled with wreaths of delightful perfume. Sent by mail, on receipt of 30 cents, by the HAPPY HOURS COMPANY, 21 Ann St., New York. dec4w4w(S)

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferer. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, N. Y. aug14w1y-TuTh

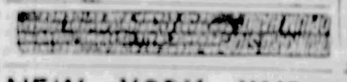
100 Photos from life, sent for 25 cents. F. A. GARSIDE, Garrettsville, Ohio. dec7w4t(S)

$10 A DAY sure to Agents. Sample goods sent free. Address J. BRANSON, Detroit, Michigan. dec7w4t(S)

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and SECRETS for Ladies and Gents, sent free for 3 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE & CO., Cincinnati, O. sept13-w1mos-ow(S)

DR. GOFF will give $20 reward for any case of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PRIVATE or FEMALE DISEASE that his remedies cannot cure. He is a graduate of a first class Medical College. Circulars giving full information free. A book of 100 pages on the self care of the above diseases, also reliable advice to the married or those contemplating marriage sent by mail, price 25 cents. Address Dr. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y. marlw1yr.

$1.50—THE NURSERY, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE for Readers, Superbly Illustrated. Send stamp for a sample number. To every NEW and yet the last two numbers of 1871 FREE. J. L. SHOREY, 36 Bromfield St., Boston. nov2w13w



NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY

Cash Assets, $3,000 000.

TO THE PUBLIC: To verify the assertions of misrepresentations made by the agents of competing fire companies, the UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY of New York, through its General Agents, have caused an official examination of its condition, which was made by Hon. D. N. WHITE, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York. The following is the

"INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, November 1, 1871.

"As the successor of the offices of the VIRGINIA, HAMPTON, SUSSEX AND SUFFOLK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, of the city of New York, in view of the [illegible] and finding them [illegible] and full assets as [illegible]

"DAVID N. WHITE, Superintendent."

This organization continues to issue Policies of unquestioned security, at the same rates as the [illegible] companies.

A. GUNDLACH, General Agent.

[illegible] issued and renewed by our Agents in all the cities and towns in the Western and Southern states.

LOST.

ON or about the 15th day of March, 1870, Land Warrant No. 36 371, issued to Mary Burr, widow of Jabez Burr, for services rendered by him in the war of 1812, the said warrant has been assigned to the undersigned, who was at the time of the loss, the legal owner thereof. All persons are notified not to make any purchase or assignment thereof, under any pretense or for any purpose whatever, for the same will be illegal and void.

EDWARD McLEARY.

December 18 n, 1871—d14t4w4t

BAUMBACH'S New Collection OF Sacred Music.

Those who have been anxiously waiting for its appearance may now send their orders; and no one will be disappointed in the quality of music.

Te Deums, Benedictus, Responses, Glorias, Anthems, Solos, Duets, Sentences.

And all first-class,—none better. Large, clear, legible type, a great recommendation. Price in cloth $1 50, boards, $1. Sent, post paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
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Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

$830,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Weybosset St., Providence, R. I. dec7-12w(S)

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

L. D. SINE'S Eighteenth GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION,

To be drawn Monday, January 1st, 1872.

$200,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES!

$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.

Five Prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $500 each in

One Span of Matched Horses with Family Carriage and Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1 000.
Five Horses & Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, with $400 each!
Five Fine toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $600 each!
8 Family Sewing Machines, worth $80 each.
2300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $50 to $300 each!
Ladies' Gold Lockets and Gents' Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

NUMBER OF GIFTS 20,000. TICKETS LIMITED TO 100,000.

[illegible] AGENTS WANTED to sell TICKETS, to whom LIBERAL PREMIUMS will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty for Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

OFFICE OF L. D. SINE, Box 88,
101 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.
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THE WEEKLY BLADE

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Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. KELLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1871.

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" " six months	1 00
" " three months	50
Clubs of five	$1 75 each
" ten or more	1 50 "

With an extra copy to every person sending a club.

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CHECKS ON COUNTRY BANKS *cannot be used at par. We will invariably deduct cost of collection.*

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Ordinary advertisements (Nonpariel solid) 50 cents per line, each insertion.

Special Notices (Nonpariel leaded) 70 cents per line, each insertion.

Editorial or Business Notices, (Minion leaded,) 10 cents per line, each insertion.

Twelve lines Nonpariel solid make one inch.

The average number of words (Nonpariel solid) in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 33⅓ per cent additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

THIS WEEK'S BLADE.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the contents of this week's BLADE. A carefully prepared synopsis of the most important news of the week from all parts of the world; editorials on topics of special interest; choice miscellaneous reading; an agricultural department of special interest; a delightful young folks department; wit and humor enough to keep the blues away for a month; another installment of that charming story, "Miss Brown's Fortune;" answers to correspondents; commercial news and market reports. And this is no better than the bill of fare our readers get every week.

May we not again ask our friends to show this number of the paper to their friends who are not subscribers, and induce them to send in their names? *Now is the time*, such work as that tells.

BRITISH CENSUS—CURIOUS FEATURES.

The preliminary abstracts of the census returns in Great Britain and Ireland, have just been made public. The London Daily *News* declares that the survey of these returns is full of encouragement. To American eyes this is not so evident, but still the facts are interesting, and if not full of encouragement are promising. According to the abstracts the population in the United Kingdom is growing at the rate of 1,173 persons per day, of whom 705 stay at home, and 468 emigrate. As more men go abroad than women, this leaves the sexes of adult age about equal in numbers. In Ireland the population is still diminishing. In 1841 it was 8,000,000; in 1851 it fell to 6,500,000; and now, in 1871, it is only 5,402,759, a diminution of 396,208 in ten years. This diminution is chiefly in the rural districts. Galway shows the largest per cent of decrease, the population having sunk more than 22 per cent in ten years. There are only five places which mark any increase, and three of these are in Ulster. The suburbs of Dublin show an increase of 4,459, but that is more than offset by a decrease of 9,086 in the population of the city. Belfast, the centre of Irish manufacture, has increased more than 43 per cent in ten years, and Londonderry has increased its population by 4,367. The diminution in the religious membership is very uneven. There are but 258 Jews in Ireland, a decrease of 35 per cent since 1861. The members of the disestablished Church have decreased 13 4 per cent; the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Independents 4 per cent; while the Roman Catholic decrease is more than 8 per cent.

The population of Scotland, on the other hand, is increasing. Its population is 3,358,613, an increase of 296,219 in ten years. The principal towns have increased 21 per cent; the large towns 22 per cent; and the smaller 7½ per cent. The population of the principle cities is as follows: Glasgow, 477,144, an increase of over 80,000 since 1861; Edinburgh, 196,509; Dundee, 118,974; Aberdeen, 88,125; and Greenock, 57,138—these five being the only ones in Scotland whose population exceeds 50,000.

As the rate of emigration is decreasing and as the increase in parts of the kingdom outside of Ireland is the healthy growth of trading communities, the English papers see promise of rapid increase in population.

THE CHOLERA ABROAD.

The drowning of the seventy-five Algerian Pilgrims is sad enough, in its way, but the ravages of the cholera at Alexandria, in Egypt, are of such magnitude as to throw all lesser calamities into the shade. Alexandria being the gateway to and from India, the pestilence is being scattered far and wide over the eastern world. The cities of the western hemisphere should heed the warning these facts give. The immunity we enjoy, owing to the kindly intervention of the frost king, will not protect us from the pestilence when the warmth of summer shall come. Every time the cholera has devastated the cities of the United States, warnings like this have preceded its coming.

RENEWALS.

Notice the date on the printed slip on your paper, and if your subscription is nearly up be sure to renew in time to keep your files complete.

☞As will be seen by reference to Congressional proceedings the apportionment bill passed the House on Thursday. This provides that the House shall consist of 293 members of which Ohio is to have 20 instead of 19, as now.

CONGRESS.

On the 11th, in the Senate, Mr. Logan introduced a joint resolution legalizing the issue of food, blankets, &c., by the Secretary of War, to the Chicago sufferers. Mr. Trumbull addressed the Senate at length, taking ground in favor of radical reform in the method of appointing the officers of the Civil Service. Mr. Howe introduced a bill to refund taxes on dividends, interests, and profits earned or added to surplus named in section fifteen, act of July 14, 1870. Mr. Scott introduced a bill providing for the punishment of contumacious witnesses before committees of the two Houses. Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Ojibway, and provide a temporary government therefor, the proposed territory to be located between the 46th and 49th parallels, and to extend from Minnesota to Montana.

In the House bills and resolutions were presented on the following subjects: To carry out the Treaty of Washington; for general amnesty; to amend the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible for President and Vice President; for raising revenue only by direct taxes; for a ship canal between the Mississippi and the lakes; to equalize soldiers' bounties; to increase the compensation of letter carriers; to provide a uniform system of railroad transportation. Mr. Garfield reported a bill appropriating $180,000 to supply the deficiency in taking the united census, which was passed. Mr. Campbell asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution requesting the President to cause negotiations with Great Britain and Mexico, with a view to ascertain the conditions on which they would consent to the cession of their possessions on this continent to the United States. This was not received.

On the 12th, in the Senate, Mr. Wright introduced a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the purpose of paying balances that may be found due under the acts to indemnify the States for War expenditures. Referred.

In the House, Mr. Peck introduced a bill to provide for the holding of United States District Court at Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill granting 500,000 acres of public land for levessing the Mississippi River in Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. Townsend, of New York, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report whether any of the National Banks in New York were interested or concerned in promoting the artificial scarcity of money, which was adopted. Mr. Myers introduced a bill for the better detection and prevention of fraud in the naval service, which was referred.

On the 13th in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings in Chicago. The House bill appropriating money for taking the last census was passed. Mr. Anthony offered a resolution for a standing, investigating and retrenchment committee of seven, with leave to sit during the recess. The resolution was discussed to the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Hoar from the Committee on Education and Labor reported a bill for the appointment of three commissioners to investigate the subject of wages and labor and educational condition of the laboring classes. The bill was discussed during the day. Mr Chaffee of Colorado, was appointed a member of the Committee on Territories.

On the 14th, in the Senate, Mr. Buckingham presented the petition of New York soldiers, asking Congress to make some provision for the acknowledgment of the heroic and charitable work of women during the war. The retrenchment resolution of Mr. Anthony, after much discussion, was adopted.

In the House, the apportionment bill was passed. This provides that the House shall consist of 293 members, distributed as follows:—Maine 5, New Hampshire 2, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 11, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 4, New York 32, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 1, Maryland 6, Virginia 9, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 5, Georgia 9, Alabama 7, Mississippi 6, Louisiana 5, Ohio 20, Kentucky 10, Tennessee 9, Indiana 13, Illinois 19, Missouri 13, Arkansas 4, Michigan 9, Florida 1, Texas 6, Iowa 9, Wisconsin 8, California 4, Minnesota 3, Oregon 1, Kansas 3, W. Virginia 3, Nebraska 1, and Nevada 1.

On the 15th, in the House, Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the purchase of the remainder of the square of ground on which the Chicago Postoffice Building recently stood. If this ground cannot be purchased at a reasonable price the bill authorizes the purchase of ground not more than two miles distant from that locality, and the erection of Government buildings thereon. The total cost of the site of the building is not to exceed $1,000,000. The bill was passed as it came from the committee.—Adjourned till Monday.

OUR ILLUSTRATED POSTER.

Our splendid new illustrated poster for 1872 is now ready, and will be sent *free and postage paid* to any person who will put it up in a conspicuous place. It ought to have a place in every Postoffice, Railroad depot, and business house in the country. The illustrations are three in number. The first represents TWEED, and his New York friends drawing their pay; the second represents PARSON NASBY and his friends at BASCOM'S taking their sustenance; the third represents school teachers in the south drawing *their* pay.

Send for it, and then get up a club for the BLADE.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO

Mexican advices under date of Dec. 11, indicate the triumph of the Government. DIAZ, the Insurgent commander, is spoken of as a fugitive in Oaxaca, the State first to declare in his favor. At the time the secession of OAXACA was announced, the fact that it was the native State of JUAREZ was considered significant. The fact that in this State DIAZ is now a fugitive, is quite as significant in another direction. The people were not as much inclined to rebellion as was the Legislature, or else there would be a popular uprising and DIAZ would not be a fugitive in his stronghold as he seemed to consider OAXACA. One other State declared in his favor, but scarcely so decidedly. The doubtful Generals have declared in favor of JUAREZ. This indicates the strength of the Government party, as few other facts would indicate it in Mexico. When military adventurers hesitate, they do so as observers. When, after hesitating, they espouse a cause, it is simple evidence that they throw their strength to the winning side. As portions of the army and State Legislatures led in the pronunciamento business, it is possible that they had been manipulated by agents of the DIAZ party, and that they did not represent the sentiment of the people. The dispatches from Mexico are very modest. They declare simply that the back bone of the rebellion is broken. Once in disrepute, the DIAZ movement ends in failure, because the quarrel has no principle as a basis, but is rather the outgrowth of personal bitterness. If Republicanism is to succeed in Mexico, it will succeed under such leaders as JUAREZ, rather than under leaders like DIAZ. The rebellion is of course not at an end, but the movement has lost dignity, and losing dignity has lost strength.

It is said that the ex Empress Eugenie has grown quite gray and wrinkled, and her complexion is no longer that of a youthful woman. All of which is denied. A friend of the Empress says she is still a very beautiful woman.

WILLIAM M. TWEED INDICTED FOR FELONY.

On yesterday a Grand Jury found bills of indictment against WILLIAM M. TWEED for felony. He passed the hours of last night at his son's hotel, in custody of the sheriff's deputies, and to-day he will be arraigned to answer for his crime, as a common thief would be, in a court of justice. He will doubtless be able to secure bail to prevent his becoming the companion of Ex Controller CONNOLLY, in the Ludlow street Jail, though a strong effort will be made to make the amount of his bonds sufficient to insure his appearance at the time of trial.

This case illustrates the oft-repeated truth that the way of the transgressor is hard. If any transgressors found an easy way in their crime it would seem as if the New York Tammany conspirators had found that way. They had installed themselves at the head of a powerful political combination, which was backed by a multitude of ignorant, prejudiced men, who knew only to obey the chiefs who treated, flattered, and used them for their own base purposes. They had become controllers of a political power which was for a time thought to be invincible. At elections in the city, and indeed in the State, they were omnipotent. They had the treasury of the richest city of the land at their mercy, and they used their opportunity without restraint from fear or principle. Courts of law they feared not. Judges and juries were their creatures, and their servile tools and allies. Murderers struck down men at noonday in the crowded streets, and yet went scot free when brought before the courts, through the influence of their connection with Tammany. Common thieves defied the law and became the allies and companions of men who occupied the highest seats of power. Even when public indignation was seething and roaring about him TWEED was able through his power over a villanous rabble to command votes enough to elect him to the New York Senate. All avenues of ambition seemed open to this combination of thieves. They almost had their hand on the government and treasury of the United States. We say almost, because had they retained control of the purse and the politics of the State of New York, they had a prospect of forcing, through fraud, bribery, and violence, one of their creatures into the Presidential chair. This was the fond dream of their ambition, which perished only in the ignominy of their detection and defeat.

But the way of the transgressor is hard, notwithstanding the power of mighty evil combinations. Though hand join in hand the wicked shall not go unpunished. The outraged and wronged taxed payers of New York rose in their strength and compelled the arraignment of these men before the courts of justice. And the eyes of honest men all over the world will be on the courts and juries charged with weighing the evidence against them, so that it will be difficult for even the most favored and adroit of the thieves to escape the fate of felons. Instead of a chair in the Senate Chamber of New York TWEED will occupy a cell in Sing Sing, with men of like principles for his companions; instead of the luxurous fare of the Metropolitan Hotel he will sit down to the coarse rations of the convicted felon, and wear the striped garb of the convict instead of the robes of official station. His ill-gotten wealth may avert this through the perjury of a judge, the purchase of witnesses, the bribery of a jury, the pardon of a recreant Governor, or the forfeiture of an indemnified bail-bond, but the prospect of a felon's fate is just now too vividly before TWEED to allow him or his the sweetest of rest during the long nights of the present winter.

This aspect of the case should put a check on the reckless, unprincipled ambition to acquire wealth and influence, regardless of moral or patriotic principle, which is too prevalent in this country. The glitter and dazzle of the career of such men lead thousands of our youths to believe that the surest path to wealth and distinction is through avenues of falsehood, trickery and dishonesty. They look upon their gorgeous Fifth avenue mansions, and their tasteful and cosy summer cottages in pleasant resorts, with longing and covetous gaze. They linger wistfully as they pass listening to voluptuous music, or peering in on the rich pictures and costly statuary which make these dwellings attractive. They think of the dainty and liberal tables spread in those mansions, and of the rare and exhilarating wines there drunk. They become intoxicated with covetous suggestions and decide to choose the same paths of corruption and dishonesty through which these delights have been attained. But the vision of these once gay and powerful men on their way to Sing Sing, of the melancholy passage through the iron gates into the shadow of stone walls, the shaved head of the convict, the cold and cheerless bath which baptizes the once successful politician a convict and a felon, the coarse fare and the remorseless tasks at degrading labor, the disgrace of their kindred and the melancholy of their lives, will be a check to the glowing and descriptive suggestions of the first picture. Politicians will learn they are not to expect exemption more than others, and men who steal from a corporation or a government will not be led to expect greater immunity than if they stole from private individuals. These are suggestions which the times demand to be held before the young men of the country, in all the vividness and force with which the pictures of the imagination can be colored.

☞A woman named Byrnes was recently sentenced in New York to seven years in the Penitentiary for engaging in the Rozenweig business. The occurrence of a few such sentences in rapid succession will put this murderous business in some restraint. Let the miserable murderers know that their crime is certain to land them in the Penitentiary, and there will be a smaller number of them willing to tamper with human life in this nefarious way.

TAMMANY AFFECTING THE NATIONAL REPUTATION.

A well-known merchant of the city of New York, now in Europe, writes to the *Times*, of that city, that the Tammany corruptions are having a damaging influence on the minds of Europeans in regard to the workings of Republican governments. The correspondent says that those who thought favorably of Republican government are beginning to waver and that they will lose all confidence in republican institutions if the guilty men escape punishment. He says:

It is impossible for our countrymen at home to appreciate the evil which has resulted from the Erie scandal. It is in the mouth of every banker and investor interested in American securities. I have no doubt the loss from this cause alone in negotiate our railroad securities abroad, has amounted to many millions of dollars. You can hardly introduce the subject of American railways without being told that our laws fail to protect foreign stockholders.

This is all true, and impresses every honest American with the need of greater courage and diligence in ferreting out corruptions, and bringing the guilty to punishment. But right here, may we not ask: Is Europe wholly free from evils of this sort? Are there no robberies, frauds, or embezzlements committed there? Is not human nature much the same in the eastern as in the western hemisphere? We suspect it is not the fact of corruption existing that causes the scandal to republicanism, but the exposure of it. Despotisms have facilities for covering up the rascalities of their appointees who happen generally to be favorites, which do not exist in republics. The ferreting out of the Tammany frauds has been a herculean task. It has taxed the will, the patience, and the integrity, of the men who have undertaken and accomplished it. The people have boldly attacked the wrongs and have brought the guilty to the bar of judgment. In a despotism the task would have been more difficult. The press has been the chief and most efficient agent in this work, which, had our Government been other than Republican, would have been powerless with the hands of the corruptionists upon its throat.

It is not so much the *existence* of corruption, for that exists under all forms of government, but the *exposure* of it, that makes the stir and prejudice referred to. We are engaged in the necessary work of exposing and punishing our rascals. We are not sure that the immunity from this sort of scandal which despotisms claim is not owing to their facilities for concealing the crimes of their officials.

We may admit, however, that in a republic there are many liabilities to corruption, and difficulties in the way of detecting it, which other forms of government are not so much troubled with. In a monarchy a fraud on the revenues is in a certain sense an offense against the person at the head of the government. It is a limitation of his own rights and revenues. It embarrasses the finances of his administration and impairs his standing as a ruler. He can, on first suspicion, reach the offender in a way that we can not. The guards to personal liberty which are here set up operate to prevent proceedings quite so summary as those which despots may employ. This we may freely admit. But we prefer the freedom of the republic, to the danger of oppression, injustice and abuse of power, which despotisms may engender, although admitting some incidental inconveniences growing out of the same. In the case of Tammany the first difficulty was to make the people of the city believe that their trusted chiefs could be guilty of such stupendous frauds. The criminals were chiefs of a powerful faction. Confidence in them had to be undermined and overthrown. Such is the jealousy of partisans that the charges made were ascribed to partisan motives. In the case of Tammany, Democrats supposed that the only occasion for the charges made was a desire to weaken the Democratic party. And it is too true that the public is often basely tampered with by demagogues charging corruption, where, on investigation, none is found to exist. Hence it required time to break down prejudice and awaken the people to a consciousness that they were being robbed and plundered as a people never were before.

We beg, therefore, that no friend of monarchy, may draw comfort for his cause from the events which transpire in a Republic. Monarchies are not free from their scandals. With greater advantages for detecting political rogues, we do not observe that they punish as many as we do. With us what is everybody's business is nobody's, and hence rogues escape oftener than they should. It required a great effort to make the Northern people believe in 1861 that men in the South were plotting treason, just as it required almost super-human exertion to make the tax payers of New York realize that they were being robbed in 1871. But a free and independent press is more terrible to political rogues than an army with banners. If their strong holds cannot be carried by storm, they must capitulate under siege. In a Republic the people may be slow to perceive dangers which threaten property and liberty, but when once aroused both traitor and thief are ground to powder by the power of their wrath.

FOR 1872

The BLADE for 1872 will be better than ever, and will fully make good the verdict of thousands of readers, that it is "the best family newspaper published anywhere." Its new dress will be put on in January, and at the same time other important improvements will be made. Now is the time to roll in the names.

☞When it was conceded that the Prince of Wales could not recover, one class of papers rehailed the worst parts of old gossip about him and made the performance the more unfeeling by flippant comments. Now that it is said that he may recover, these same papers discover that the serious character of his illness has been exaggerated to call out public sympathy. The thing is overdone. Can't these scribblers allow that a Prince is only a man and that his relatives have the common emotions and feelings of humanity, and can't they see that in their anxiety to lower the Prince they forget the common respect due the man?

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The advice given to the Republicans in the Senate by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, that they should welcome most thorough and ample investigation into the conduct of all the officials connected with the Government, as to the handling of money and property, deserves most careful attention. We are sorry to see any Republican, in Congress or out of it, objecting to an investigation by fairly constituted committees, of the transactions of any officer in the employ of the Government. Making all due allowance for the resentment men naturally feel at any implication of the reputation of any of their friends in official life, in whose integrity they have confidence, it will not do to forget that the people have a right at all times to inquire into the doings of their servants, and to satisfy themselves fully as to their capacity and integrity.

If Democrats in Congress propose investigations let not Republicans oppose them. Senator WILSON expressed the feeling of every true Republican when he said he made no distinction among thieves except to hate a Republican thief worse than he did one of the other party. We should be most anxious to purge our own ranks of the vile and the dishonest.

OUR AGENTS,

Are requested to look carefully after the renewal of the subscribers on their lists. If new clubs have not been commenced attend to it at once.

☞The odious and illiberal practice of some of the States, particularly of the State of Maryland, in taxing in the form of a license, the class of citizens known as commercial travellers, has received its death blow at the hands of the United States Supreme Court. A gentleman representing a New Jersey firm was arrested by the police authorities of Baltimore for doing business there without a license, and was heavily fined. He appealed to the United States Courts and has recently been rewarded for his resistance of an unjust burden by a decision in his favor. The position taken by the plantiff was that the statute of Maryland imposing fines upon non-residents selling by samples was contrary to the clause of the Constitution guaranteeing to the citizens of each State all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the several States.

Maryland resisted this plea on the old Southern ground of State rights, and constitutional limitations. The court held to the first position, and decided the Baltimore tax to be illegal and void. This decision is in the interest of free internal commercial intercourse, and another step in the direction of establishing broader and more national constructions of the Constitution. The mercantile community, especially, will welcome this decision as relief from an intolerable system of imposition.

☞Mr. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the New York Children's Aid Society, issues an appeal for funds to aid that society in caring for the neglected, friendless, outcast children of that great city who are "sleeping in boxes, skulking in doorways, or shivering in cellars, without adequate food, clothing or shelter." The five Homes of this society have over nine thousand pupils to provide for. During the year it has had in charge 24,743 of these homeless children. It has of these sent over three thousand to good homes in the West. The Tammany thieves robbed this society of a part of its usual means of support, and it appeals to the benevolent people of the land for help. The circular before us says: "Fifty dollars will give to three of these children homes in the west. Who will help us make them a Christmas present of a home?" Let the rich who do not forget to enrich their souls by timely benevolence, remember this excellent institution in their Christmas charities.

INNOCENCE OF THE HAVANA MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A letter from Cuba to the New York *Herald* sets forth the massacre of the Havana medical students as a more horrible outrage than it has yet been regarded. They were shot, and their companions subjected to most degrading punishment, on a charge of desecrating the grave of Gen. CASTANON. After the death of the victims it was admitted that no violence whatever was done to the tomb, except the breaking of the glass in the niche looking into it. A visit made by this correspondent to the sepulchre proves that this charge was also false, the glass being to this day unbroken. So that it is now settled, beyond a doubt, that these young men perished as the victims of the vengeance of a vicious element which had been enrolled among the volunteers defending the Spanish government. Gen. CASTANON was a favorite of the volunteers, slain in a duel, and buried with great display by the volunteers, whose advocate he was. The people, however, refused to honor a man they esteemed a miscreant, and the myrmidons of Spanish tyranny had a conflict with them at the time of his burial. The medical students shared the feeling of the populace, and were on that account noted by the vindictive partisans of Spain as shining marks for their murderous malice. The offence charged against these perhaps imprudent young men was not a serious one, but even that was a falsehood. A boyish frolic in a grave-yard was the extent of their offense. But through their murder and degradation many of the people were punished. A cowardly method this of reaching the masses with the demonic vengeance of tyrants. The dead cannot be restored to the arms of the living again, but the young men who, with ball and chain upon their limbs, are enduring ignominious degradation, should receive the sympathy and aid of the United States Government, and of every government that regards the rights of innocence. Their instant release should be demanded as the least atonement that can be exacted by the civilized world for this egregious and horrible outrage on the innocent.

The blonde New York exquisites are staining their hair to make it scrubby, like that of Alexis.

THE GRAND DUKE AND THE GREEK CHURCH.

The attendance of the Grand Duke ALEXIS at the Greek Church in New York has directed attention to the ritual of that Church. The difference between the Greek or Russian Church and the Roman Catholic Church has been understood in a sort of indefinite way in this country, but the peculiar features of the church service have not stood in such prominence as to allow the people to get a definite idea of them or of the surroundings of worship. It should be stated that the Russian Church is not the Greek or Eastern Church, but a branch of it, one of the ten independent groups, acknowledging the Czar as the head of the Church and governed by a council or "Most Holy Synod" appointed by the Czar, while the Patriarchs of the Greek Church, acknowledged as the heads of the other branches or groups permit the intervention of no civil government in church affairs. Up to the middle of the Sixteenth Century the Patriarch at Constantinople was the head of the Greek Church. Russia secured about that time an independent Patriarch, and now we have the ten independent groups. The mode of worship in all the churches is substantially the same, the differences being such as accommodate the service to the order of things in Russia. During the visit of the Grand Duke to New York there was a great desire to see him at devotions. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus describes:

The Grand Duke stands (the service requiring it) directly in front of the chancel rail, the suite directly behind him, and in their rear comes the admiring crowd of spectators, wedged in like sardines, seeing nothing of the great personage before them, and but little of the service, their only comfort being in having breathed the same atmosphere, which is rather stifling, in the same room with an Emperor's son.

The morning service in the Greek Church, called High Mass, is termed the Liturgy, and purposes full as much in its form of prayers and responses of the High Church of England as it does of the Roman Catholic; and on the other hand, there are many things about it that remind one of the old Mosaic laws in regard to the sacredness of the tabernacle, its surroundings and adornments. As in the temples of the "Chosen," thousands of years ago, there is a Holy of Holies which contains the gifts of the people and the sacred vessels, but to which is now added a cross, as the sign of our Redemption, and a book of Gospels. The priest or bishop alone may enter, and only through the latticed top of the closed doors may his voice be heard in supplication for the sins of his people.

To give a perfect or even comprehensible description of the grand old forms, with its symbols and customs, or the gorgeous ornamentation of the interior of a Greek chapel, in a short sketch, would be impossible. But the most noticeable and easily expressed are as follows:

A Greek church unlike any other, has its rules for architecture, as well as ritual. The edifice must always be built in the form of a cross or ship, and extend from east to west, and at the altar be situated at the eastern extremity.

The inner part of the building is divided into three compartments. The first and largest is accorded to the worshipers. The second is called the outer chamber, and here stand the *solleia* or thrones of the clerics or assistants, and here also is the space allotted to the choristers. Holy candles, of three or four inches in circumference, placed in immense candlesticks of precious metal, and gorgeous banners of scarlet and gold, surmounted with richly cassed crosses, and its ornaments. The third and last compartment is devoted to the holy table or altar, and is divided from the others by a partition reaching to the ceiling, and covered with the pictures symbolical of the faith. Three doors open into this sanctuary, but throughout most of the service they remain closed. The center one only is opened at intervals, displaying the elaborate crucifix, the spray of shining candles, and the sacred vessels.

The liturgy, with the exception of the reading of the gospels, consists chiefly of intoned supplications from the priest and chanted responses from the litany when rendered by a ritualistic priest and choir. The vestments of the priest and his assistants are of cloth of gold, wrought in far-away Russia, and the concordiences of the holy table and throne are all of Russian production and none is tarnished of pure gold. To describe the western division of a Greek church and do full justice to its gorgeous display, its surroundings, the impressions of its solemn ritual, and the wierd, thrilling tones of its choir of voices (for no instrument is allowed) is beyond pen-painting. It can only be realized on actual presence.

In New York, although the chapel is but a moderately large drawing room, there is no lacking of rich material, fine paintings, and decorations, arranged on a diminutive but most expensive plan. The liturgy in New York is said in English, being translated by Father Bjerring; but in San Francisco and Sitka—Alaska—where Greek churches are also stationed, it is rendered in the Sclavonic tongue. The singers, during the Grand Duke's visit, are furnished by the choir that accompanied his Highness on the Svetlana. They are about eight in number, with closely shaven heads and fine, cultivated voices. Their uniform is of dark blue, trimmed in stripes of white, adding to their already dark and foreign appearance.

☞The failure of a couple of banks which were under the patronage and control of the Tammany corruptionists, and of two or three business houses in New York, for a time awakened fears of a general commercial crash and panic, which should extend over the country. The fact that no further failures are reported may serve to silence these apprehensions. The ring had a bank examiner perverted in their interest, and the rottenness of the institution was by his recreancy undiscovered. This is, however, only an exceptional case. The United States banks are sound, and the interests of the people are well guarded. The country has not been overtrading abroad, and as crops have been good, and home manufactures well encouraged, we see no reason to fear the recurrence of a financial panic. There has been apprehension enough to put the people of the country on their guard against extravagances in their domestic outlays, and against rash speculations. Let industry and economy rule, and let the politics of the country keep hands off a system of finance and revenue which maintains such an agreeable condition of prosperity.

☞Jamaica is exporting plantain juice. This plantain juice is expressed from the pulpy stems of the plantain and banana trees, which, but for late experiments on the valuable quality of the sap, would be thrown away as worthless. The fruit is not used for this purpose at all; that is gathered and enjoyed by itself as formerly; and Humboldt estimates the nutritive yield of an acre in plantains to be more than is given by potatoes or yams. The food product remains the same, and the juice of the stems, with from $100 to $200 per acre in Jamaica and Santo Domingo, may be called a clear additional profit. This plantain juice, so common, yet so long left untried and unknown, is a gummy substance capable of being turned into an article as beautiful and capable of ornamental use as the best *papier mache*, at much less cost. A French gentleman, who had experimented with the sap of the plantain and the fiber of the zamisa (another nearly unknown and nearly untried gift of the tropics), states that their combination produced a splendid article for book covers. "It would be," he said, "the most exquisitely beautiful and the most durable material that had ever been produced with a reasonable regard to economy."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The best article ever in use by families, recommended by all who have tried it, is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. To be had of every good grocer.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with Silver or Copper tips never wear out at the toe, and last twice as long. Remember this.—[*N. Y. Post.*

The difference in cost to an ordinary family, between a cheap and dangerous burning fluid and Pratt's Astral Oil, will not exceed one cent per day. None should hesitate on account of such slight expense in using the latter, while the difference in safety and burning qualities is not to be compared.

Oil house of Chas. Pratt, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. Established 1770.

An Immense Business.

The Seed business as conducted by the celebrated firm of BRIGGS & BROTHER, at Rochester, New York, is one of the largest in the country, and in its way is undoubtedly the largest in the world. Over 12,000 dealers in different parts of the country and the Dominion, sell their Seeds. Their establishment at Rochester has over 32,000 feet of flooring, and from 200 to 300 persons, according to the season, are employed in packing and putting up the Flower and Vegetable Seeds, which they send by mail to all parts of the country. It takes six presses in constant use to print labels alone; upwards of $40,000 worth of paper is used annually in the manufacture of bags for Seeds, &c.

Their annual catalogue is most elaborately gotten up, and is embellished with numberless cuts of Flowers and Vegetables, besides being beautifully illustrated with colored plates. It also contains instructive hints and information upon the subject of floriculture and agriculture. The new Catalogue for 1872, which will be issued about the 1st of January, promises to be the finest thing of the kind ever published, and we are quite confident that the entire edition of 150,000 will be used up in short order. To old customers the Catalogue will be sent free, while to new ones an inclosure of twenty-five cents will be required. And even in such cases, where an order for one dollar's worth of Seeds is sent, twenty-five cents' worth of Seeds in addition are remitted. BRIGGS & BROTHER prepay all orders by mail, and by reference to their Catalogue, which it is issued, it will be seen that they give all their customers the most liberal inducements to obtain one or both of their beautiful Chromo Lithographs of Flowers, the cost of which at retail would be from $8 to $5, but which only cost BRIGGS & BROTHER, printed as they are by tens of thousands, about seventy-five cents each. We advise our readers to send for one of BRIGGS & BROTHER'S Catalogues.

FOR A STAR AXE, address

C. GERBER & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

THE SECRET OF CAPTIVATION.—Features of Grecian mould, a well turned neck and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions," and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under its operation the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features cannot be changed, but complexions can, and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion, will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin.

$10 from 50 Cents.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or twelve samples sent (postage free) for fifty cents that retails readily for ten dollars. R. L. WOLCOTT,

181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

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UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms in five minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $2, by mail.

Superfluous hair removed in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by UPHAM'S Depilatory Powder. $1 25 by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, 106, South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists.

To get rich—use the STAR AXE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is not greasy or sticky. As a hair dressing, it stands peerless and alone.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.—A sort of *Chambers' Journal* for the young—a paper to elevate as well as please.

The Grand Duke ordered ten dozen STAR AXES to be sent to Russia.

A world of thanks is due to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the Quillaya Saponaria, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its bark gives to the fragrant Sozodont much of its unrivaled efficacy as a preservative of teeth.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

A STAR AXE for $1 25; send for one.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—Interesting work, numerous engravings, 294 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

STAR AXES are made of Razor steel.

MANHATTAN.—The Silent Manhattan Sewing machine is stead ily growing in popularity. The proprietors want a few good agents with whom liberal arrangements will be made. See the advertisement in another column.

DREADFUL ACCIDENTS.—Attention is called to the advertisement under this head in another column. Any article that will lessen the danger of explosion of coal oil lamps is a blessing.

Correspondence.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.

Yesterday was bill day in the House, and the call of the States brought forth an avalanche of bills and constitutional amendments, which the members had been meditating and maturing during the recess. If these are any indication of the length of the session, Mr. Morton might as well have kept his adjournment resolution in his pocket; for Congress will continue in session the year round. A number of the bills presented have been made necessary by the action of the Government and various committees during the recess. Among them are bills to pay expenses incurred in negotiating the treaty of Washington, to carry the treaty into effect, to pay the expenses of the outrage committee, &c., &c. Among the fancy business of the day was a proposed amendment to the constitution, by Mr. Morgan, (Ohio,) making foreigners eligible to the Presidency. Another by Mr. King, proposes to so amend the Constitution as to prevent marriages between the white races and the Africans, and still another doing away with indirect taxes and raising all revenue by a direct tax on property. There was also a great variety of bills affecting the pensions and bounties of soldiers, and for giving them lands. Among them was one by Mr. Stoughton, of Michigan, to equalize bounties.

Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, presented his bill for wiping out the Internal Revenue office. It proposes to abolish all the taxes, except such as are derived from stamps, and all the machinery of the Revenue office, including the Commissioner and his deputies and clerks, supervisors, assessors collectors and assistants, and to do all the stamp business through a single commissioner in each state. The tax on spirits is to be consolidated into one stamp tax of 80 cents pe gallon.

It was evident from the discussion which this bill provoked, that it will not be accepted by the House, even if it should pass the Senate. It will be remembered that a bill containing a like principle, was the subject of a sharp contest between the two Houses last winter. The Constitution provides that bills for raising revenue, shall originate in the House; and there is no doubt that the Ways and Means Committee will regard this as a revenue bill. But if the country can afford to strike off a hundred millions of its revenue, there would be a general rejoicing in a return to the simple revenue system that prevailed prior to the war.

The Ohio Senatorial contest continues to be a matter of speculation among a certain class of Republicans, as well as by the Democrats, and it is very evident that there is a strong desire to see Mr. Sherman defeated. But this anxiety, you will notice, is among the Republicans who are opposing the renomination of Grant. Outside of Ohio it is conspicuous in such papers as the *Evening Post* and the Springfield *Republican*. But the information here is very decidedly in Mr. Sherman's favor, and indicates that the coquetting of the Democratic leaders with Governor Cox and Representative Garfield has not terminated quite to their mind, and that there will be no break in the Republican ranks.

I notice that New England looms up in the great Chicago charity and maintains her leading position as decidedly as she does in the counsels of the nation. In this matter of the Chicago fire we should naturally look to New York for the most liberal contributions. That state contains our greatest commercial city and our richest men. It sends to Congress 31 members, while New England sends only 27; and there is no reason apparent why the liberality of her citizens should not exceed that of New England. But it appears from the tables published that while New York contributes nearly $300 000, New England's share is considerably more than $1 000 000; and that Massachusetts, alone, gave over $500 000.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* said the other day, in speaking of the committees, "that the number of important chairmanships given to Massachusetts and Ohio should be a lesson to politicians; and that any complaint of undue partiality towards those States was answered by the fact that the men who head the committees are entitled to their position by reason of ability and long service." It may also be said generally, that if New England leads, she has earned her position.

The thieving in Gen. Spinner's bureau makes the Treasurer feel as if the public had a right to suspect that there may be "more of the same sort," and he has asked that a thorough examination shall be made into the affairs of his office. Mr. Boutwell has accordingly appointed a committee of seven experts, leading and well known bankers and business men, who are now engaged in the required examination, and will be several weeks in completing their work. The House has also passed Mr. Lynche's resolution for an examination by Congress. It, therefore, there is any further rottenness it will be made to appear.

The anti-Claflin or respectable wing of the Woman Suffrage movement has just concluded its convention, which was largely attended and very able and interesting. It has made a good impression on our people.

Edward G Bradford, who has been appointed District Judge in Delaware, was a Union man through the war, a Republican before the war, and is a gentleman, a scholar and a learned and eloquent advocate. He is a good selection for the office. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1871.

The numerous letters put out in so many different quarters by the Democracy, with a view to the development of an opposition in the Republican ranks against President Grant, gives a peculiar significance to the debate which is now going on in the Senate in relation to the Civil Service, and makes the listeners in the gallery hear with suspicious ears, and draw their own conclusions as to the objects and motives of the speakers.

Yesterday when the Senate adjourned and the crowds in the gallery dispersed, there was a general disposition to compare notes and to make up a programme of the Senatorial opposition. Of course, there was no doubt exp essed in regard to Senator Schurz, because he has been openly against the Administration for many months; but Lumbard and Fenton and Sumner have been rather quiet, and have allowed the press to quote them as the friends of the government, and it has been generally understood that, although they felt themselves more or less aggrieved, they had no purpose of making war on the President. But most of those who were in the Senate yesterday, came away satisfied that there was a settled purpose to make a breach in the Republican line and that the personal grievances of all these Senators were too much for their party attachments.

It was not merely their words, which you will read and weigh before this reaches you, but there was a tone of bitterness and inquiry, a disposition to magnify indifference to slights, and a satisfaction in the s mpathy and approval of the Democratic "rebels" that seemed to weigh more with them than their altered w rds.

Mr. Trumbull's censure has been translated to be friendly, to within a few days; and he has been quoted as on the whole, in favor of the administration. But the publication of his card was understood to have been made for a purpose, and that he might not be put beyond the reach of those who were making up the slate for the next Presidential race. He has not been in full sympathy with the Republican party since he betrayed it and the country in the acquittal of Andrew Johnson, but he has claimed to be in its fellowship and has acted with it more frequently than against it. He is a man of strong prejudices, but is honest and able, and has never sought to disguise his adherence to the political economy of the old Democratic party.

Mr. Trumbull would therefore be, on the whole, the most acceptable to the democratic leaders, of all the aspirants in the ranks of the Republican party. He made himself offensive to them during the war, and in the battle of reconstruction; but as they propose to "depart," and to forget all these offences, and as Mr. Trumbull came to the side of A. Johnson in the hour of his need, and is a strong free trader, and sensitive about State rights, there is nothing very important to separate him from his old party, and he would, no doubt, be glad to wear the honors of a nomination which would certainly bring him back to his old associations.

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fenton are represented as being very morose and bitter; and, while they would not like to go directly over to the Democratic party, they would not hesitate to take a "shunpike" which promised to bring them to about the same point. They have been over-ruled and do not feel comfortable, and would like to have an opportunity to translate their feelings into conduct. Then there is Mr. Greeley with his *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Evening Post* and divers other organs that are supposed to be ready to embrace the revolt.

Putting these things together there are a good many people who accept the Senatorial debate on Mr. Trumbull's amendment as an indication of the shape which the Presidential battle is to take, and expect the element of opposition to develop itself more and more in both Houses of Congress and in the organs of public opinion throughout the country. If they are right, Mr. Morton might as well withdraw his resolution for the May adjournment, since President-making will be the great business of the session and little else will be done till after the National Convention.

The Washburnse, who constituted so large a part of the working force in Congress, are getting scarce. Wm. B. leaves his seat on the first of January, to assume his duties as Governor of Massachusetts, and Cadwallader C. leaves about the same time to be sworn in as Governor of Wisconsin. There will then be no Washburne in Congress for the first time in 18 years.

The two bills which General Banks has reported from his committee to carry into effect the Washington Treaty, appropriates $250,000 for the expenses of the Geneva conference, and $62,000 for the expenses of the Commissioners Mixed Claims now in session here. He also has in charge a bill appropriating $20,000 to erect a colossal statue in this city of Admiral Farragut, to be executed by Horatio Stone.

Nobody seems to have been willing to champion the case of Gen. Pleasanton, and when the sub-committee reported in favor of confirming Mr. Douglass, the report was adopted without a question, and without any obstruction to the public business.

The Spanish matter, about which so much noise has been made, was not regarded as of sufficient importance to keep the Cabinet together yesterday for half an hour.

Mr. Sumner's bill for wiping out the Internal Revenue office, will not get the support of the Senate. The Government cannot spare those revenues quite yet.

The first and second deputy commissioners of Internal Revenue have been appointed, but there still remains one vacancy. BUCKEYE.

FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.—Washington is again active with the woman question. A Convention was held last week by the National Woman's Suffrage Association. Lucy Stone presided with dignity and self possession. A goodly number of advocates for the cause were present and made earnest, effective speeches in favor thereof. These people are evidently on the right tack, leaving out pet schemes and side issues, but working away with all their might for the ballot. One of our

MORNING PAPERS,

speaking of the ladies of the Convention, says: "This galaxy would not compare either in looks or dress, with the leaders or engineers of the previous conventions held in this city. They were mostly past the middle age, and observed a Puritanic simplicity in their dress and style. The fact is, most of them come from New England, and represent well the crew of the Mayflower." I noticed in the same paper this morning, a most elaborate description of the dresses worn by the ladies, who danced with the Grand Duke at the Boston ball, even to the multitudinous "puffs," and "coquettish frizzettes." I said paper knows what kind of stuff the people who came over in the Mayflower, were made of, and what New England Puritanism means, I should suppose that it would try to find some better weapon, with which to fight these representatives thereof, than the weak ridicule that tries to belittle age and modest attire. For a woman to have attained to the meridian of life, though a most unheard of, and unwise thing, should hardly be regarded as unfitting her for thinking and working. What I like is consistency, and the man or the press, that opposes suffrage in an honest upright manner need not be despised. But such slimzy underhanded dealing I hate.

MRS. LUCY STONE,

who has been an advocate of woman's rights for more than twenty years, has a fresh beaming face, which does one good to see, and one of the pleasantest voices I ever heard. She spoke eloquently and earnestly from her woman' heart, for the enfranchisement of her sex. Answering argument with argument, she pretty effectually cleared away the old cobwebs of difficulty which have gathered about the cause. What she wanted she said was that laws should be made by men and women, which would protect both alike, when she could be the protector of her children, even though their father were dead. When she had gained this greatest, noblest right of motherhood, she would attend to other rights. Rev. James Freeman Clarke and others followed her, making some good points, and evidently interesting the people from the close attention paid them. At the

MORNING SESSION

of Saturday H B. Blackwell was first introduced, who read a number of resolutions, which being adopted, he proceeded with remarks. He said the greatest of all rights that of self government, was denied to women, when she forms one half of the human family. If women were given the ballot, such robbers as Tweed would not be re-elected to State Senates, there to flaunt their stolen elegance in the face of honest colleagues. When a vote could now be bought for a drink, had women the ballot, they would by their influence and example close every bar-room.

Gradually, every barrier of property or color has been broken down, and now every man is a voter. But one barrier remains to perfect equality—that of sex. He did not propose to antagonize the two sexes, but rather to combine them in an effort to make the Republic better.

JULIA WARD HOWE

was next introduced. With her pen this woman has earned to herself a name which makes us all proud of her. I leaned forward that I might the better see the author of that matchless poem, the battle hymn of the Republic. I saw a fair blonde lady, with beautiful blue eyes, and a face singularly innocent and pure in its expression. Her voice was not strong, but the hall was very still and she was very well heard. She said that all progress involved change, but that all change was not progress. Science has even been opposed to true liberty, and the theory that would do away with existing marriage laws, is not progress. The subject of laws relating to property and children was discussed at some length. Rev. Mr. Hinkley, of this city, who, it appears, is an old friend of Lucy Stone, made a few remarks, indicating that his sympathies were with this as well as every other cause which means the progress of humanity. I have not space enough to give even an synopsis of all that was said by the different speakers. Elizabeth K. Churchill, a quick, energetic woman, spoke briefly, but very much to the purpose. At half past two P. M. Lincoln Hall was filled and the President introduced

H. N. A. C. BIDDLE,

who for so long a time has identified himself with the agitators of the woman question. This gentleman has a peculiar manner of expressing himself, and his gestures are grotesque and funny in the extreme. But his heart is in the work, and it is not for me to ridicule any one who is really in earnest. While he was speaking, a small boy had stepped upon the platform, through a side door, bearing in his hand a note and a beautiful bouquet, which he presented to Lucy Stone. Margaret Campbell spoke next, then Hon. Gay Wines, of Tennessee, then Lucy Stone herself, and at 4½ o'clock the session closed, and the people repaired to their several abodes to eat their dinners and refresh themselves, preparatory to attending the evening meeting. All were greatly interested by this time, and some who had been present at the former sessions, felt unwilling to lose the last and the best. So the evening found the hall crowded with expectant listeners.

COL. T. W. HIGGINSON

lead off vigorously. When he spoke of the prevailing notion that because woman is unfit to do service as a soldier, she should not have a voice at the polls, the sympathies of the people went with him, for he has been a soldier himself. He cited examples of her work during the war, how she cared for the sick and suffering, denying herself the luxuries and the comforts to which she had been accustomed. He said he remembered how Clara Barton drove down to the front with supplies for the sick when the mud was so thick that even the patriotic sutler, with his pies and liquors, was obliged to turn back; that after she had given everything but life, and almost that, to aid the suffering in our own country, and had gone abroad to give that even, if need be, in the war between France and Prussia, and had sent back word to the soldiers, asking for herself and her sisters simply the ballot, one would suppose she would not have asked in vain.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh and Hon. G. F. Hoar spoke next. Then came

MARY A. LIVERMORE,

the woman who originated the Sanitary Commission—a woman fifty years of age, but looking scarcely thirty five, beautiful and self-poised, and possessed of that rare eloquence that sways an audience at will. Once or twice she essayed to stop, but cries of "go on" greeted her on every hand, and for about an hour she held the listening multitude entranced. So great is her power, that, as she chooses, she can convulse the people with laughter or melt them to tears. Whatever may be said of woman's sphere, Mary A. Livermore has evidently found her's as a public speaker.

Appearances indicate that the question of suffrage will be agitated this winter more than ever. It seems to be gaining ground fast. It will probably be carried up to the Supreme Court, but should the decision there be adverse, it will not count even that as defeat.

We remember that when Chief Justice Taney decided the Dred Scott case, that freedom did not die, but triumphed sooner than could have been expected. That the suffrage question will eventually triumph, very few doubt. I don't think the world will be any the worse for it, or that woman will be any the less womanly, or that man will hold her in less esteem than now.

I regard it as no compliment to my sex to say that woman will loose her purity when she comes in contact with all kinds of people at the polls. Purity that is so easily soiled, is not purity, but ignorance.

Senator Chandler's accomplished daughter, is soon to be married to Representative Hale, a handsome young Congressman from Maine. A. D. H

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rumors of the failure of the Tenth National Bank of New York are denounced by the officers as unfounded.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that no assessment will be made against distillers for Christmas day, provided all work be suspended that day.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Wednesday, J. W. Garrett was unanimously re-elected President. This makes his fourteenth election as President.

The statement of the receiver of the Ocean Bank of New York, shows the liabilities to be $1,816 000; and assets $2,600 000: of the latter, $1,630,000 are good.

St. Petersburg papers received last Wednesday, by the steamship Java, express great satisfaction at the reception given to the Grand Duke. German papers ridicule the reception.

Reports received from the sugar districts of Cuba, in relation to the new crop are very favorable. Cane is yielding well.

A Washington special says, General Schenck, our Minister to England, having accomplished his purpose with reference to the Treaty of Washington, and regarding his personal interest here, has requested the President to name his successor and call him home.

The strike of the telegraph employees in England is dying out. The men are returning to work in all the principal cities without accomplishing their object and the movement has proved a failure.

There is a feeling in some circles in England that the official bulletins have represented the case of the Prince of Wales to be worse than it really is, in order to arouse sympathy for the Prince and make him popular.

The British Foreign Office has sent a communication to all its agents abroad to investigate the organization of the practices of the International Society in countries to which they are respectively accredited, and report them to the Government.

Governor Hoffman, on Wednesday, removed the commissioners of the New York International Society that he could not determine what course he would pursue in regard to the contemplated parade until he heard from the police authorities.

At a meeting of the Erie stockholders, W B. Clarke, President of the New York Stock Exchange, Reuben Maury and A. D Williams, were appointed a Committee to confer with the American stockholders opposed to the present management. John Swan was present on behalf of the English stockholders. A future meeting is to be called.

Republican Senators were again in caucus Wednesday morning for four hours. The result of the deliberations were that the Committee on retrenchments be appointed the same as other committees, but not jointly with the House, nor with powers as contemplated in Trumbull's resolution. The resolution offered by Mr. Anthony this morning is the one agreed upon by the caucus of the Republican Senators held just previous to the meeting of the Senate.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met in Philadelphia Wednesday. An able discourse was delivered by Gov. Geary, in which he particularly warned the Republican party against the passive policy now proclaimed by the Democrats, denouncing it as a snare. The National officers were re-elected for the next year. A series of resolutions were adopted heartily endorsing the administration of General Grant and pledging the Union League to sustain the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, for President in 1872.

It is reported that the Orleans Princes have determined to take their seats in the French Assembly, at an early date, and that they will act with the party of the Right Centre.

The citizens of Jackson county, Ga., deny that any parties fired upon the United States soldiers, and say the report was circulated for the purpose of having the county put under martial law.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed to a second reading the Cincinnati & Southern Railway bill, by a vote of 62 to 30. The 9th of January has been fixed for the discussion.

The bill to repeal the law of Wyoming giving women the right of suffrage having passed, the Governor's veto to the contrary, notwithstanding, in the House, was lost in the Council for want of a two-thirds vote.

The remains of James Thompson, who has been missing since the Chicago fire, were discovered Thursday afternoon under the debris of the building on North Clark street, near Illinois. He was a man of considerable wealth.

A private letter from Havana says it is believed there that the late Gov. Roberts, brother to the Spanish Minister at Washington, caused the arrest of the students for the purpose of extorting money from the parents, and unexpectedly found himself unable to control the Spanish mob.

The President, on Thursday, sent to the Senate the name of G. H. Williams, of Oregon, to be Attorney-General in place of Mr. Ackerman, whose resignation is to take effect January 10th. Also, the following nominations: James M. Corey, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory; Charles E Browne, of Ohio, Pension Agent at Cincinnati; Benjamin J. Sweet, of Illinois, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Illinois division of the St. Louis & Toledo Air Line Railroad was put under control on Thursday of Colonel Thomas S. Sprague, of Detroit, and Willis, Phelps & Co; of New York. This road will run through Shelbyville, Ills., to Crawfordsville, Ind., thence to Toledo, and will be 72 miles shorter than any line now in operation. It will traverse a rich and fertile section of country, and be completed in two years. Gentlemen from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois connected with this road are now in St. Louis, and will be presented to the merchants on 'Change, when they will explain the advantages of this route, and solicit aid in constructing the road.

The Agricultural Bureau says the area of corn has been greater in 1871 than in any former year.

Returns received at Washington, indicate that the cotton crop will yield three and one-third million bales.

It is stated that Fisk has paid Miss Mansfield $15,000 in settlement of her libel suit against him.

The Postmaster General has ordered the extension of the mail service on the West Wisconsin Railroad from Menomonee to Hudson, 45 miles, at an additional cost of $2,290 per annum.

The Swiss Federal Assembly has passed a bill interdicting the establishment of Jesuit Communists, or the employment of Jesuits as teachers in Switzerland.

The wool crop of the United States for the year ending June 1st, 1870, according to the census returns, amounted to 111,284 678 pounds, including 47,929,644 pounds from the Northwestern States.

The Philadelphia Miners' *Journal* says the Joint Committee in the Schuylkill district, found the average rate of miners' wages to be $2 31½ per ton for December, which was a decline of about 31c per ton from November. The talked of strike turns out to be a rumor only.

The workmen in the caisson of pier No. 6, of the bridge across the Missouri at St. Joseph on Saturday, found a magnificent specimen of amethyst garnet gold-bearing quartz in the stream of gravel overlying the rock bottom, at the depth of forty-three feet below low water. This gravel bed is evidently an old bottom of sea. Work on the bridge is progressing rapidly. The sinking of the second pier commences next week.

The Countess Edla, wife of Don Fernando, of Lisbon, Portugal, herself a native of the United States, has sent, through Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, £60,000 sterling for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. A draft was also received on Saturday for £1,000 from Dublin, Ireland, to be applied to the same charitable purpose. This makes a total of £4,500 contributed by that city.

More difficulties from snow are reported along the line of the Union Pacific. The train from the west due at Ogden yesterday evening, arrived there to-night and the train due there this evening is reported at Rawlins station. Trouble from drifting snow is also reported this evening on the summit between Cheyenne and Laramie.

The absorbing subject of interest and discussion in Utah, is the admission of that Territory as a State.

The Comptroller of the currency says he is satisfied that none of the National Banks in New York are implicated or suspected of being implicated in any effort to produce any artificial stringency in the money market.

The Treasury Department, Friday, received a check from a banking house for between ten and twelve thousand dollars, that sum being the unexpended balance in their hands of moneys received from Seth Johnson, treasury defaulter, for speculation in banks.

The annual report of the Ohio State Reform School for girls was filed at the Governor's office Saturday, and shows that there are 98 inmates in the institution, and cost the State last year $28 180. The Auditor of State's report was also filed. The receipts of the State for next year are estimated at five million two hundred and six thousand dollars, and the assessments four million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. Total to be collected in 1871 for State, county and local purposes, as stated in $28,587,694 in 1861 the amount collected was $11,696,815.

The more married men the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is but half of a perfect being, and it requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude, any more than a boat with one oar can keep a straight course.

It is fashionable this season to border a fur jacket with another kind of fur.

$21 for $5.25.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a year, $3; THE CHRISTIAN UNION a year $3; two fine Oil Chromos, "*Wide Awake*" and "*Fast Asleep*," mounted, worth $10, and *Marshall's Engraving of Washington* worth $5, will all be sent for $5.25, by S. R WELLS, 389 Broadway New York. Local Agents wanted.

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TO ALL WHO CAN READ.

The Weekly Sun Doubled in Size Without Increase in Price.

With the beginning of the year 1872 THE WEEKLY SUN will be double its present size, and will contain eight pages instead of four, making it equal in dimensions to any other weekly secular journal published in this country. At the same time its price will not be increased. It will be furnished to subscribers at the uniform rate of one dollar a year for each copy. To this rate no exception will be made, and no reduction will be possible, either to clubs or agents. Every subscriber who sends a dollar will receive a copy for a year.

While THE WEEKLY SUN will thus furnish as much reading matter as other papers published at double or treble the price, it will contain new features which will add greatly to its interest and value as a family newspaper. Its independence of opinion and its unqualified hostility to Fraudulent Combination, and every form of public robbery, bribery, and corruption will be maintained, while in point of political news the readers may rely upon always receiving the most accurate as well as the freshest intelligence that can possibly be obtained. The enlargement will enable us also to devote additional space to valuable agricultural intelligence, and to print interesting stories and romances more extensively than hitherto. For miscellaneous reading pre-sending the quaint and humorous aspects of life, and to useful information respecting not only what takes place in this metropolis and this country, but in all other parts of the world, we shall now have ample room.

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Our Young Folks.

FIDO'S FANCIES

A blind soldier, who begs by the Astor,
Has a dog, rude and rough as his master;
The blind soldier with locks white as snow,
And the dog dance a fling,—
A ballet burlesque at the Astor;
For the blind soldier sings with a wheeze,
And old Fido's weak in the knees,
With an ill-composed flaw
In his hindermost paw,
From a rat-trap's impetuous squeeze.

There are "stage-men" passing the Astor,
Selling queer poodles done all in plaster;
Fido laughs in his sleeve
At the odd make believe,
And then nods, with his wink, at his master.
For he sees through his flimsy deceit,
And that other bold trick of the street,—
When the news-boys call, "trials,"
Yet he's heart full of pats
With a fond demonstrative best.

There's proud wealth and pale want at the Astor,
"How is it?" asks the dog of his master.
"Why do Squalor and Pride
Thus go on side by side?"
"You must tell," says the puzzled old master.
"O my master, some taste dainty fare,
Soups and salads enough, and to spare,—
You're a soldier, blind, poor;
I'm a dog, nothing more,—
So we're seldom invited to share.

"You've the shabbiest coat at the Astor
And you had a stern, weather-worn castor;
Don't people believe
In that stripe on your sleeve,
And sword-cut in your breast, O my master
Fido's eyes close; he dozes to dream
Of grand soldiers, and sabres that gleam,
Of the stripes and the stars,
Of bright buttons and bars
For his master,—all real they seem.

He hears hearty huzzas for his master,
And his happy heart beats all the faster:
Now the people perceive
The straps over the sleeve,
And sword-cut in the breast of his master!
When a whirl, and a crazed toss of the head
Jerks the cord which the blind soldier led,
And a too giddy fling
Breaks the woe-begone string;
At its snap, Fido's fancies are fled!

And he wakes, with wild eyes,—"'tis a cheat!
The same suit, the same song, in the street!
There are dimes in the hat,
He tucks a quick note of that
As he swings on his ill-balanced feet.
And St. Paul, from his niche by the Astor,
Looking down upon people and pastor,
Often casts a kind glance
At the dog, and the dance,
And the soldier who sings by the Astor.

—*Our Young Folks.*

Harry's Prescription for his Uncle.

Little Chilly lived in an old German city. She was a poor, blind little orphan—so poor that often she and her grandfather had to go out into the street and beg. Chilly was a restless little soul, and as there was nobody at home to take care of her, when Max Miller went out, he always took her with him, for he said there was "no telling where Chilly would shiver to if left alone, and she was all he had to keep livin' for."

"Grandfather!" said Chilly, one morning, as they started out early for a long walk.

"Well, my child, what is it?"

"Are we the poorest folks in all the world?"

"No, indeed," said Max Miller. "We are rich, Chilly. Sometimes I think we have too much."

"I wonder when," said Chilly. "I never have enough of anything. I haven't clothes enough, nor shoes enough, and I never had as much candy to eat as I wanted, never in the world. I wish I could. And then, grandfather, we are beggars too! Folks don't like beggars. I wonder if God loves beggars?"

"Why, Chilly, child! What makes you talk so? But, I do declare, after all, you've got it just right. God does love beggars, because you see, dear——"

"No, I don't *see*, grandfather, and I wish you wouldn't always keep saying so."

"Well, then, you feel, don't you? that God does love beggars, else he wouldn't tell us all to keep on asking for everything we want, and telling how we want just the same things, over and over again, every day and every night, you see."

"Oh! you mean saying our prayers, grandfather; is that begging?"

"Of course that's begging, little one. We know the things we want don't belong to us any way, and the only way to get 'em is to knock and ask."

Chilly's small feet tred the earth a little more firmly just then, with the feeling that after all every one else was a beggar, and that she belonged to somebody, somewhere; but her slippers were so old and so large, and her feet shook about in them so, that she went back to the old shuffling walk, half-dragged along by Max Miller. The old man and the little girl were far away from the town by noonday, and the wind being high and cold, Chilly's ear began to ache. A large handkerchief seemed just waiting in one of Grandfather Miller's pockets, to get itself wrapped about her face and ears, and then they turned toward the town. The basket they had carried out empty had been filled for them, and the contents had run over into a bundle. Chilly's ear gave her so much pain that she began to cry and toss her little arms about, and Max Miller was wondering how in the world he should ever get her home again, when up came a carriage, and right at their side it was stopped, and a voice that Chilly said was "all full of organs," called, "Get in, get in. There's plenty of room for you, and I am going right your way."

"Well, now, that sounds like a providence, sir," said Max, "for this grandchild of mine is most crazy with earache."

"Earache, is it? Well, that is bad. I had it once. I'll see if we cannot make her feel better by and by."

"Was you blind, too?" asked Chilly, "and a beggar? 'Cause if you was, nobody loved you but God, I *know*."

The kind old doctor who had taken them up from the highway, looked keenly into Chilly's little face as she spoke, but said nothing in reply to her question. He began to write on a slip of paper. When he had finished, he gave it with a piece of money to Max Miller, saying: "You can get that at any drug store, and use it for the child."

With many thanks the old man got down from the doctor's carriage at the very door of the store; and lifting the little girl out, the two went to get the medicine.

Harry Zander, a little boy not much older than Chilly, was waiting there, but Chilly could not see him, so she began to talk to her grandfather, just as though they two were all alone in their bit of a house.

"There!" said she; "that *was* nice. How good it feels to have folks kind, and see you want something, without having to ask for it! O, grandfather! I don't like to beg. I hate it so. Don't you believe God somewhere, in some big town, way off, but really right in this world, there is some awful rich man, that if he knew just how I had scarlet fever, and got blind afterwards, and how good, and old, and feeble, and poor you are, would give us money enough so's we could know one day that we was going to have some dinner to-morrow 'cept goin' and knockin' at ever so many doors to get it?"

Now Harry Zander had heard every word that little Chilly said, for it was all out so quick last Grandfather Miller had no time to arrest her words. And as soon as the druggist had measured and weighed, and poured out, and poured in, and examined carefully the little tags on the necks of the bottles, and given the bottles to him, off he ran to his home, and told every word of it to his uncle, who was at his brother's house on a visit, and for whom Harry had gotten the medicines.

"Now, uncle," said Harry, "aren't you proud, rich! If I were you, I'd go and do it. I'd keep you, anyhow, with my cash. There it is."

"Queer prescription you've brought me, boy. Maybe I'll take it, though," said Harry's uncle; and Harry thinking he meant the medicines in the bottles, fetched two tumblers and two spoons. But his uncle did not use them, much to his surprise.

The next day he said to Harry, "Now show me where to find your little blind girl."

"I don't exactly know," said Harry, "where she does live, but I guess we'll find the place," and off they started. On the way they met the doctor who had given Max Miller and Chilly a place in his carriage the day before. He told them where to find them, and, suspecting that the rich man meant kindness toward the helpless man and child, the thoughtful doctor added: "There's a chance to make somebody happy there."

On went Harry and his uncle until they came to the place. "I'll run up; it's clear to the top," said Harry, "and if they're to home, I'll holler." After a time down came the cry, "Uncle, come! Chilly was asleep. "Poor child!" said her grandfather. "She was awake most all night with that dreadful earache. I suppose I took her too far in the cold yesterday; but you see, sir, I can't go the same circuit too often; folks get tired of giving, and we get tired of asking."

Harry couldn't restrain himself another minute. Out came his little bank, and he cried, regardless of sleeping Chilly, "Here, sir, you needn't go any more—not for a week. It's full of good pennies, and awful heavy. It's weighed my pocket clear down, and tore it, too."

"Bless your little heart! It is *all* your store," said the old man. "I can't take it possibly;" and he refused, even when Harry told how he had heard the words of Chilly the day before. They staid a little while and talked with the old man; and Harry's uncle must have said something that made his heart shine, for when Chilly awoke, the very first words she heard were: "O Chilly! Ten dollars every week! Think of it! Our rich friend has promised it. We shall not have to beg any more, you and I, ever."—*Hearth and Home.*

A Bear with a Bed-quilt.

It *is* a bed quilt, isn't it, it he always spreads it over himself when he goes to bed? I think so. You never heard of such a bear? I dare say you havn't, because that isn't his whole name. His name is Ant-bear, and I guess you'd think it a good one if you could see him once when he finds a nice ant-hill to work on. You'd think he was made to eat ants—as, indeed, he was.

His fore feet are made with sharp claws, just right to tear open the hard houses of the white ants. And he's as fond of ants as you are of sugar-plums—strange as you may think it.

What I call his bed-quilt is really his tail. A monstrous gray mat it looks like, large enough to cover him entirely up—and tuck in. Then his nose is half as long as his body, so it can get into the ant-houses, you see. And his tongue is small, and very long, and darts in and out so fast you can hardly see it, snatching up dozens of ants every time.

He has to be quick to get enough of them, for ants are not lazy themselves, you know.

When he lies down he looks droll enough. He tucks his long nose under his arm, (suppose your nose was long enough to tuck under your arm!), and then just throws his tail over himself, like a spread. Not an ant can get through that cover, if it wants to.

He looks like a heap of coarse hay. I should think he'd smother himself.

This curious fellow lives in Brazil. Perhaps you'd like to know by what charming and delightful name the wise men call him. I can write it for you, because I found it in the wise books; but I'd like to hear you pronounce it—*Myrmecophaga jubata!*

I guess we'll leave this name for the books and call him simply the Antbear.

He's a very use ul animal. But for him the white ants would clear the country of everything, I should think. They eat every imaginable substance—food, clothing, paper and even wood. One does not know what they are about, till his chairs and tables fall to pieces, and he finds the inside all eaten out; or on opening a book in his library, he finds every leaf eaten out, and only the covers left standing; or his floor suddenly caves in, and drops the whole family into the cellar, when he finds timber and board eaten hollow.

They are intolerable pests, and of ccurse, every one in Brazil feels very friendly to our comical bear with a bed quilt.

He lives, while at home, on ants; but he can eat other things. One that I heard of was kept a pet, and when a few months old would eat several dozen eggs a day, besides some chopped meat.

I wonder how many ants he would have to eat to equal that amount of food! —*Independent.*

A Real Gentleman.

A writer in the *Child's World* tells of an incident that we believe will please our boys and girls. "I was passing through a pleasant, shady street," he says, "where some boys were playing at base ball. Among their number was a little lame fellow, seemingly about twelve years old—a pale, sickly looking child, supported on two crutches, and who evidently found much difficulty in walking, even with such assistance.

"The lame boy wished to join the game, for he did not seem to see how much his infirmity would be in his own way, and how much it would hinder the progress of such an active sport as base ball.

"His companions very good-naturedly tried to persuade him to stand one side and let another take his place; and I was glad to notice that none of them hinted that he would be in the way, but they all objected for fear he would hurt himself.

"'Why, Jimmy, said one at last, 'you can't run, you know.'

"'Oh, hush!' said another, the tallest boy in the party. 'Never mind; I'll run for him, and you can count it for him,' and he took his place by Jimmy's side, prepared to act. 'If you were like him,' he said to the other boys, 'you wouldn't want to be told of it all the time.'"

That boy was a true little gentleman.

A Lesson for a Lazy Boy.

A farmer went to town one day, accompanied by his son, little Thomas.

"See," said he to him on the way, "there is a broken horse shoe in the road; pick it up and put it into your pocket."

"O no, father," replied Thomas, "it isn't worth while to stoop and pick it up."

His father, answering nothing, picked it up and put it in his own pocket. He sold it to the blacksmith of the next village for three farthings, and bought cherries with the money.

After this they continued their journey. The sun was burning hot. Neither house nor tree nor spring was anywhere to be seen. Thomas suffered with thirst, and had great difficulty in keeping up with his father.

The latter, then, as if by accident, let fall a cherry. Thomas picked it up with as much eagerness as if it had been gold, and put it in his mouth. This game he found until all the cherries had been picked up. When the last had been eaten, the father turned to his son, smiling, and said to him:

"You see now that if you had been willing to stoop once to pick up the horse shoe, you would not have been obliged to do it a hundred times for the cherries."

A little girl six years old was on a visit to her grandfather, who was a New England divine. "Only think, grandpa, what uncle Robert says." "What does he say, my dear?" "Why, he says the moon is made of green cheese. It isn't it all, is it?" "Well, child, suppose you find out for yourself?" "How can I, grandpa?" "Get your Bible, and see what it says." "Where shall I begin?" "Begin at the beginning." The child sat down to read the Bible. When she had read about half through the second chapter of Genesis, she came back to her grandfather, eyes all bright with the excitement of discovery,—"I've found it, grandpa! It isn't true; for God made the moon before he made any cows."

Wit and Humor.

[From the Washington Capital.]

LINES ON ICE.

BY MISS GRUNDY.

It's all quite right, every strap is tight,
My heel's well down on the skate,
"How do I feel?" As it stood
On the pinnacle of fate.

"Ridiculous?" No. (Pray don't let go.)
To me its nearer sublime,
That is, I mean, there's a slide between,
I may take at any time.

There! down I've gone! I deserve your scorn,
Being brought low by that action,
But then, you see, ice has for me,
An uncommonly mean attraction.

Do hold my hand till we reach the land,
I'm a wriggler, you're a squirmer,
Am I frightened at all? After that fall
It seems there is no *terra firma*.

Find me a seat I command—nay entreat!
(That word slipp'd as I do, you know,)
What fearful mutations! transmogrifications!
My world's such a fleeting show.

For widely spread views, the ice I'd choose,
Wis'dom is born on its face,
Myself, I have found, fast gaining ground,
When frequently changing my base.

Free from shackles at last, every danger is past,
My happiness is complete;
By this proverb I stand: "A skate in the hand
Is worth any two on the feet."

Answers to Correspondents.

BY J. SH BILLINGS.

JAKE.—Man's moral and phisikal life iz made up ov bye laws, and constitushun, and if he will take good care ov the bye laws, the constitushun will take care ov itself.

The fewer bye laws a man haz, the better, only have them good, and see to it that they are well executed.

I kno ov lots ov men who are all bye laws, and no constitushun, and then agin I kno of sum men who are all constitushun, and no bye laws.

If I kant hav but one, give me the constitushun.

JOHN.—Flattery iz a very powerful stimulant, but its grate strength lays in being delika cly administerd.

There is some men who will take it az they dew hasty puddin and milk, just gap and swallow.

Honest flattery stans in the same relashun tew just praze that interest duz to money.

Every man iz entitled tew the interest on hiz munny, and 8 per cent. of flattery wont hurt any man who iz honestly entitled tew the principal)

Flattery alwuz makes a wise man humble and kerful, but it haz the same effek on a phool that a hand of musik has on a plough hoss, the fust time he hears it.

AMOS.—Doktors are not all quacks, yu have got wrong nosbuns about this.

Doktors, lawyers and ministers have a hard row to ho, they have to deal with the kredulity, knavery, and fears ov the people, three of the most difficult traits in human natur tew handle.

If I wuz a doktor, and understood mi bizzness, I should *doktor mi pashunts*, and let the disease take kare ov itself.

More folks are kured this way than enny other.

It aint much trouble tew doktor sick folks, but tew doktor the well ones iz bothersum.

If I wuz a lawyer I would quit the bizzness the fust good chance I got.

If I wuz a minister, and had tew preach the gospel tew mi people, who'se religion, nine-tenths ov them, waz the rezult ov their fears, and who want wuling tew giv me but four hundred and fifty dollars a year, (half store pay, and the rest after harvest) I should resighn mi charge, and enter that field az a missionary.

ENOCH.—Thare iz nothing more wuss, tew a young man, just commencing tew slide down the hill ov life, than too much inkredulity.

It iz better tew larn wisdum bi experience than bi precept; thare iz grate risk in being wize before our time.

When I see a yung man who iz suspicious ov every thing he sees, I think he wants more watching than one who aint afraid ov nothing.

Suspicion aint apt tew make a man wize, but it haz made sum dredful kunning kritters.

Kunning and innosense dont gro on the same bush very plenty, but if they do, one ov them iz the thorns, and the other iz the flowers.

LUTHER.—There iz 2 things in this world pesky hard to do, and suit your customers, one is keeping a distrikt skool and the other iz, being a mother-in-law.

Enny man, or woman, who kan keep a distrikt skool, and give general satisfacktion, aint good for nothing.

A good distrikt schoolmaster iz like an undertaker, dreaded bi every beddy.

It takes a small woman to be a successful mother-in law.

I dont think, from what i kan larn, that this iz a good year for mothers-in-law, i hear a good deal ov komplaint about them.

There iz only one way tew suckceed in the mother-in-law bizzness, and that iz, don't run after yure children, but keep back, and let them hunt for yu.

Good mothers-in law don't liv mutch nearer than 15 miles ov their children and alwus let the children do the heft ov the visiting.

MARK.—Yu say yu are about tew begin life, and want tew begin right, and yu ask me how tew do it.

First, az to yure religion, mi advice iz, that yu adopt a leetle to a time.

Commence with this, "do unto others az yu would hav them do unto yu."

After yu hav got this well larnt, I will giv yu another dose.

The great trouble with nu beginners iz, they undertake to raize more religion than they kan lift, and the konsequentz iz, they git diskouraged, and loze their grip.

Too much religion iz the wust thing in the world to hit.

Az for the bizzness yu intend to foller, enny that iz honest, iz honorabel, but I wouldn't be a hoss jockey, for I don't kare how plus a man iz, swopping hosses will make him karcless.

In reference to gitting married, I hav got but one rule for that, which don't vary, "*Marry Yung, and marry for lun.*"

This will win seven times out ov ten, and the other three times are reasonabel blunders to make.—*New York Weekly.*

A Dutch Duel.

BY MARK QUENCHIER.

It was a lonely night. On account id vas dark, der gases vas lighted in der obscious abartments of Mamzelle S(mid)t' parlors. In von of der most secludedest blaces in dot parlor, vas a lads talking mid herself like dis:

"Bo-dy soon Chakey Sullivan vill come und ask me my hands in marriage. I don'd like dot beaid void a rent. But (and here she blushed up herself,) I like bedder do seen Mygel Schneider. I lost him awful."

Vile she is saying dot, you can hafe blaindy dime do been exprised at her eggshorbiant beauty.

She had a nice comblexion like de doose, und her couple of eyes had a brighd color, not unlike the bellue—(I can'd schbell me dot vord) exbression older heavenly gazelle.

(I vonder is dot righd.)

She vas dressed widout some regard to exbense (so are rag bickers, but I don't mean like dot).

Boody soon comes a knock ad de door.

She shivers herself and says mid faindnes:

"Schdeb oud in."

A man righd away shdebs oud in. Dot's Chakey Sullivan.

He vas dressed in a eggstremely goot clothes. He says like dis:

"Oh, Loweesar! I lost you like soab! Vil you lost me like soab, too? Oh! vad you dunks aboud it, my mosd darling?"

Und she draws ub herself ub, and says:

"Vad I dinks aboud id, eh? Vy, I dinks me dot you are a nod good for someding, insulding, cheesy beebles, und pease to got yourself out righd avay."

He got himself much bale mid madness.

"Go ahead oud, vil you?" said she.

"No, madomissle, no sir; I voond go oud, I," said he, mid rage on his eyes, "I go me oud ven I blease me, und nod alder."

"All righd, sir; den I call my fadder dot he vil boosd you oud," said she.

Und he dakes him his oad dot, my ketens, she vont do dot, and she runs herselt to der vinder, bud he sadicks him oud his feeds, und she is clumsey und dumbless ofer dem, und hids her schnood on der cround, und he says:

"Ah! Oa! din't I said so you voodent."

Und mid dis insulding brobasishion, he holes ub her head und gifs her a couble of bunches in der moud, und he is choost abound to hig her ear, ven a feller chumps in der sky righd, und says:

"Ah! Ha!" seffendeen dimes, und chumps on Chakey's back, und mesed enoges out his eeeth out. Dot feller vas Loweesar's drue loaf, Mygel Schneider.

Loweesar hollers:

"Oh Mygel, now please gif Chakey a murder, or ead off his eye off a leedle on cound he vas so ruff do me."

Und Mygel says:

"Dot's so; id's bidder ven I do id righd away."

So he dakes off his coad, und pegin to grop his hear, so dot he can fighd better, but Chakey says:

"Biese sbdop you brebarations. I oxcuse you dot you fighd mid me. I don't like such dings. I been a gendleman—Blease hold up your hosses up, I accommodate you mid a duel. Dot is my card."

Und he shucked his card in Mygel's eye.

Mygel shucked his de same vay, saying:

"All righd, do morrow morning ad de broke of day. Bistols and bidders for a cubble. Adieu."

"Adieu, yourself," said Chakey, und dey barded do seeg deir reshpeedive gouches, und, berchance, do dream do morrows's enormous grime, und der fanaticalness of man's unendoliable bassions against der holy laws, ordsinee (I bedder throp me here, on accound ven efer I ride dor, I alvays get shduck.)

Next morning before de bright Oalrearer (dot's de sun) had yet shedded his refulgence rays on the crub—curn id—I mean to say before de sun vas up—two parties might ha'e been saw schooding along dowards her dueling cround.

De order bardy gos dere firsd.

Breparations vas immediately gommenced for dar dwo-handled massager—yes, sir; I gall it massager, for vad else is id, ven dwo of nature's own noblemen vill, in cold blood, shdar—vell, dot's enough of dot.

We go on.

Dor brincibals vas shdood ub, und der seconds gif dem dea bistols, vile der thirds und der fourds vas fixing der medicines.

Choosd as dey vas all ready, Chakey said he musd been excused for a momends.

Vhile he was gone, de oder dogtor, a chovial feller, said some beebles, veneer dey got in danger, vas act choost as if dey been ead a box on bills.

Vell, Chakey comed back, und dime vas called for der first round, alder der brincipals had made a last abbeal to der seconds dot dey coed been allowed to make it ub, but der first second said wid sdern faces:

"No, no, nix. Go bedt mid der muss. Gentlemen, dere has been an insulding insult gifen, and neider bardy can been satisfi'd unless he get killed. Now lis den; I vill count von, doo, dree, unden you musd shood oud your bistols."

He den redreaded nimself back, und der brincipals dried to done der same dings, but dey were ordered back.

Der first second now began counding like dis:

"Von!"

(You could heard some bins drop).

"Doo!"

(Soo you could now).

"Dree!"

(Soo you could now); no firing was heard, und he vien counted "Four," bud shdill you could hear some bins, und I believe if he counded a couble of hundredt, you could hafe heard bins drop.

"Vy dve tyfel dond you fire oud your bisdols?" roared der fird second.

"Oh, you go py der tyfel," said Chakey; "my honor dot's blainly satisfied, if you vond do been shocded ad, come oud here yourself."

"Yes dot's so," said Mygel; "I'm sadisfied you are a gentleman; we are both gendlemen."

Und before you could say Mr. John Ropinson, dey vas locked in each oders arms, and vas grying like a grogodile.

"Oa," said Chakey, "how could ve fighd aboud a tam girl?"

"Dot's so," said Mygel, "let dot gal go; ve go off do night, und hafe a bully elt trund."

"I bead you," said Chakey, und off dey vend; vhich was nod a galland, bud a very sensible action, ain't it?

A Perfect Cure.

A contributor tells an exchange how he was permanently cured of fits. He was riding in the mining district of Nevada—one of those mushroom growths common in the territories—when night came upon him. Tired and hungry, he drew up at a greasy, dirty shanty which was called a tavern, and sought accommodation. He thus details his night's experience.

The landlord could only give me a room with a bed-fellow.

"Very well, I don't object," said I, as he led the way by the light of a miserable tallow dip, which he left with me to light me to bed.

I surveyed the room, and particularly my bed fellow. He was a mild looking man. I thought—perhaps a class-leader in some primitive log church near by. His repose was so quiet and child like that I thought we would sleep peaceably together for the night; but before I had blown out the light he opened a snore that seemed like a cross between filing a saw and sawing a board, and my feelings at once became malicious toward him.

I blew out the light and turned in, and still the snore continued. The moon had now risen, making every object in the room visible.

I punched my friend, and as he opened his eyes with a snap, he said:

"By jingo! how you scared me, Mister! You going to sleep here to-night?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'm mighty glad of it. I always like company. It's kinder lonesome to sleep alone."

"Yes, it is so. Pardon me for waking you, but I thought it my duty to tell you that I sometimes take fits."

"What, fits! You don't say so, Mister?"

"Yes, I do. I'm not particularly dangerous, but I bite sometimes; so be careful that I don't get my teeth into you."

"Well, I'll be doggoned! I hope you won't have any fits."

"So do I."

"I hope, Mister, you won't bite me, if you do have any fits."

"O, I hope not."

He drew a long breath and then said: "Well, I'm afraid I won't sleep any to-night."

"O, don't lose any sleep."

"But how am I to know when you are going to have fits?"

"O, I groan and breathe hard, and foam at the mouth; and, when you hear me gnasp my teeth like a dog, then you'd better look out."

"Well, I'm blamed if I ain't sorry, Mister, you come in here. I'm afraid you'll be more company than I want."

"O, don't be uneasy; I sometimes do not have any for months. Let's go to sleep;" and I pretended to drop off into peaceful slumber.

My companion rolled and tumbled uneasily for some time, then dropped off into a restless sleep, and soon commenced that old snore just where he left off when I woke him up. That decided me upon having a fit, and with a fearful snore, and a horrible groaning, I set my nails into his arm, and my teeth into his shoulder, just hard enough to nip nicely, but it was enough for the purpose. With a terrible yell he sprang from the bed, and went flying down stairs exclaiming:

"O dear, he's got fits, he's got fits! He's bit a piece out of my shoulder!"

The landlord, with a crowd from the bar-room, came hurrying up, and found me just recovering from the effects of the fit, and giving me a hot toddy from his own private bottle, he left me. He carried with him the clothing of my bed-fellow, who had turned in on a blanket down stairs, resolved to be bitten no more by men having fits.

It was delicious to have the whole bed to myself, and I luxuriated in it by stretching myself entirely across it. I had soon dropped into a peaceful slumber as innocent as my childhood, when I was aroused by some one roughly shaking my shoulder, and saying:

"Wake up, stranger, and move over. Hain't this bed's mine."

I opened my eyes on a six foot teamster, who was pulling off his rough boots. A rough looking specimen he was; but he annoyed me most by taking up two-thirds of the bed and crowding me to the wall. I concluded to try another fit, and said:

"My friend!"

"O! shut up your trap; I'm sleepy."

"But I thought I'd tell you that I have fits."

"Well, fit away, so you don't wake me."

"But I bite when I have them."

"Well, bite the bed post, then."

Now, this ought to have convinced me that he was the wrong customer, but it didn't; and, waiting until he was sound asleep, like a fool I buckled in, and set my teeth and nails into him in splendid style, while I groaned fearfully. It was the best fit I had ever had, a perfect success on my part; but the way that chap jumped out of bed and manked me around that room was the most perfect success in pugilistic treatment I ever experienced. He brought me out of that fit. He cured me of it. I don't think I'll ever have another, but I didn't like his medicine. My eyes all blacked up, my nose bloodied, lip slit open, one ear flattened to my head, my shirt-front all torn off, and to make the matter worse the fellow was asleep in five minutes after, as though nothing had happened.

The next morning I went down late to breakfast, and all crowded around to see the man who had fits, and to tell me that my horse had been stolen. The mild-looking man, my first bed-fellow, had gone off with him.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Colored Convict at Columbus, O., Confesses the Shooting of Mrs. Ormsby.

Springfield, O., Despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The horrible tragedy by which Mrs. S. A. Ormsby lost her life in this city at daybreak on the 16th of July, 1869, is yet fresh in the minds of our citizens. While at the Penitentiary on Friday, Sheriff Coffin and Deputy Boggs, had a long interview with a colored convict named Charles Bell, in which he made to them the remarkable and startling confession that he was the murderer of Mrs. Ormsby. Bell resided here at the time of the tragedy, and was known as a person of rather a loose character. Shortly after he disappeared, and was heard no more of until sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixteen years from Columbus for burglary.

His story is that on the night preceding the murder, himself and comrade, whose name he refused to divulge, both intoxicated, went to the house of Mrs. Ormsby, on East High street, with the intention of committing burglary, having heard that the lady had $1,000 in cash in her possession. They reached the place at 11 o'clock, P. M., and laid down under a tree in the orchard and slept until awakened by the crowing of cocks at the dawn of day. They then arose and Bell effected an entrance to the house, and had been searching about the rooms but a short time when he was confronted by Mrs. Ormsby, who seized him by the clothing.

The next morning he was discharged, upon the condition that he left the city immediately, which he did. Bell made the best of his way to South Charleston, Ohio, going from there to West Jefferson, Ohio, and then to Columbus. Here in the course of time he was engaged in a burglary, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced for sixteen years in the penitentiary. The deed has pressed heavily upon his mind constantly, and he has sought opportunities to make a confession, without success until the present time.

That instant he drew his pistol, which he says he borrowed of a man named Dick Brown, working for Thomas Mast, and fired, the ball taking effect in the breast of the lady, and killed her instantly. He then leaped from a window and ran northwest through a potato patch to the Fountain House, where he remained. What became of his second he does not know, or at least does not state. Through all the excitement which marked that terrible day, he kept quiet, but in the evening got drunk in Howard's saloon and had a muss in which he was arrested, and confined in the station house over night.

LATER.—Great excitement prevailed here Saturday and Sunday, over the announcement that Charles Bell proves positively the man who killed Mrs. Ormsby here on the 16th of July, 1869. It is thought that the Governor of Ohio will pardon Bell for burglary, for which he has thirteen years to serve in the Penitentiary, and that Bell will be brought here for trial for killing Mrs. Ormsby. No doubt but what Bell will be the first man who ever was hung in Clarke county.

Rarer than the Pomeranian or the virtuous man who will consent to loose a good anecdote because it has no.—*De Quincy.*

GOSSIP.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are in Genoa.

Eugene Rothschild, a son of the Baron, will visit Washington this winter.

Adelina Patti was recalled after her first performance at Moscow twenty-nine times.

Cluseret goes to Mexico to take command of Juarez's army.

William Wirt Sikes and Olive Logan are to be married at New York on the 10th instant, by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago.

In consideration of Dr. Livingston's services the English government has granted his children the sum of £400 a year.

The most interesting topic of social gossip at present, is the approaching wedding of Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, to the daughter of Senator Chandler.

It has just transpired that the resignation of Mr. Lewis, Territorial Judge of Idaho, who was deprived of his office several months ago, was forged. It is said a member of the Idaho Legislature is the forger.

The lady selected to be the wife of Alixis is the Princess Thyra, of Denmark. She is an excellent linguist, being able to use her future husband's four languages and go two better.

Vinnie Ream has purchased a house on the Avenue, between First and Second streets, Washington, where she will open a studio. She intends to put on exhibition her statue of Sappho, The Carnival, Bust of Farragut, and several other of her works.

Mr. John Dixon, the founder of the flourishing town of Dixon, Ill., is the only survivor of twelve young men who, in 1809 in New York, formed the Young Men's Bible Society, the first society of the kind in the country, if not in the world, to distribute the Bible without note or comment.

The weak point in Roger Tichborne's case has been that he has not proved that after his ship-wreck in the Bella in 1853, he was picked up by the Osprey. This missing link has now been supplied by the testimony of a man who met him at that time in Melbourne Harbor.

Miss Eliza Lyman, of East Greensborough, Vt., has contracted to furnish the lumber for the water tank and depot buildings that are soon to be constructed on the "great bend" of the Lamoille Valley Railroad, near that place.

A gentleman who was recently married, engaged a special car for himself and bride, beautifully fitted up inside, and divided into bed-room, drawing-room and kitchen, which was to be attached to every train, as they journeyed on their way, en route for San Francisco.

Theodore T. discovers that Henry W. Bellows, D. D., of the *Liberal Christian*, attributes the wit of the *Golden Age* to Theodore's associate editor. Whereupon Theodore says that he shall in future attribute the good things of the *L. C.*, to Henry's associate; but that so far, Henry does not appear to have had any associate.

The Prince of Wales was installed Grand Master of the Masons of England, a short time since, on the occasion of the retirement of the Earl of Zetland from the office. The Prince delivered a very pleasing address subsequently, in the course of which he referred in feeling terms to the memory of his uncle, the late Duke of Sussex, as a member and Master of the fraternity.

General Edward Braddock, who died in Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of July, 1755, was buried about nine miles from Uniontown, in that State. Last week two citizens of Pittsburg planted about his grave two English elms, two Scotch larches, two Norway spruces and a weeping willow. The tree from which the twig of the weeping willow was cut came from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena. The one forest tree, which formerly marked the grave of Braddock, recently fell, by reason of decay.

A New York letter in the St. Louis *Republican* contains the following: "Josephine Mansfield is a very beautiful woman. The little excitement of this Fisk war has reduced her in size a couple of numbers, and it is an improvement. I saw her yesterday in the street in her square-cut chariot, lined with white servants in white livery. She has beauty enough for a dozen women. Her features are regular, her eyes dark and very brilliant, her hair black and glossy, and her mouth her prettiest feature, as she has teeth like pearls. Jo Ie is represented in the affidavits as using such language as 'Bully for you' and 'Hunky boy.' Now I hardly believe that. On several occasions when I have heard this famous female discourse, she has used no slang, and expressed herself sensibly and intelligently, showing no evidence of the corrupt influence that has been about her these many years. She is an exceedingly generous woman, as many have reason to know. A few years ago she took a Mrs. Brady, who, with several children, was struggling for a precarious living. She gave this woman and her children a home with her. She dressed the woman up splendidly, and, finally, as Mrs. Brady had a good voice, persuaded Fisk to bring her out as a singer. Under the name of 'Nully Picris' she sung at the Opera House and got a good salary."

Jules Ferry, who is officially announced as the French Minister to this country, was born at Saint Die (Vosges,) April 5, 1832, and joined the Paris bar in 1851. He became one of the editors of the *Gazette des Tribunaux* a leading legal journal of Paris. In 1865 he joined the editorial staff of *Le Temps* and wrote vigorously on political subjects, evincing marked ability in financial questions. He acquired great civic fame by his warfare against the administration of the City of Paris, exposing the great abuses and extravagance connected with it. His attacks provoked many warnings from the Government, but undismayed, the bold journalist prepared *les comptes fantastiques d' Haussmann*, in which he summed up all his charges, and both amusingly and effectively exposed the doings of the Paris "Ring." He was an unsuccessful candidate in Paris for the Corps Legislatif in 1863, but, in the election of 1869, he was elected after a spirited contest against the Government and clerical candidates. He has always evinced friendliness toward the United States, and ranks among the advanced liberals of France.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press narrates the following Fotcher gossip: "Davenport wrote to Fotcher asking him to play at the Chestnut. Fotcher replied, saying he would for $300 in gold a night. This Davenport very coolly declined to give, and, to make a long story short, as it has turned out, the matter went no further. The genial Manager of the Arch Street Theater, suddenly bethought him that it wouldn't do that establishment much harm if they made another attempt at the legitimate. So he wrote out a line for Fotcher. 'Five hundred dollars a night in gold,' answered Fotcher. 'Now, look here, Fotcher,' said the polite Manager, 'you know you'd draw the house, and so do I. What do you say to this arrangement? I'll give you every cent that come into the house after $2000.' Fotcher accepted, to his sorrow. There was no end to the mush and soft soap I threw at the Actor, as the great actor didn't play to $2000 any night during his engagement."

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Farm and House.

For the Toledo Blade.

TRIBUTE TO THE FARMER.

BY T. S. PARSONS.

I speak "with a will" of the joys of a farmer;
Who treads the broad acres and calls them his own:
Whose wants are supplied from the overflowed garner,
And his right to the soil is disputed by none.

He bows to man's destiny plan'ed by our Maker;
He is eating his bread "by the sweat of his face;"
And feels as he cultivates, acre by acre,
That he (in creation) is filling his place.

He rises at dawn from a sleep—which "its sweetness"
The idle and indolent, never can know,
And sits at a table whose bountiful richness
A fairy might envy, but never can snow.

What cares he for "Bulls" or the "Bears" in their scramble;
For gold—he it selling for "fifty" or more:
With greenbacks "at par" and with barns that are ample,
Well filled with the bounties that nature bestows.

He smiles at the "panic" when bankers "go under,"
And "tricksters" and swindlers run out, or are dead;
Though "Bismarck" or "Victor" may prosper or blunder;
He's a lord in THE NATION, with Grant at its head.

The bleat of his Saxony; neigh of his Norman;
The crowing of "Bantam" at daybreak of day;
The "loo" of his "Durham" (in clover a "gormand")
And the grunt of his "China" is music "that pays."

How pleasant to rise, at the dawn of the morning,
And breathe the sweet fragrance of clover in bloom;
Then lift a glad thought to his God for adorning
The work of his hands with such sacred perfume.

His "Black Caps" and "Lawtons," "Ionas" and "Crawfords"
Add yet their rich store to his pleasure and ease;
While "Pippins" and "Greenings" and "Baldwins" and "Hartfords"
Seem to smile on the "lord" through the leaves of his trees.

Then scorn not the farmer; yea! scorn if you may!
Just as well might the "bramble" exalt o'er the "soil;"
He's the "sill" of Creation—"Mud sill," you may say;
Yet the bread for the world is produced by his toil

APPLETON, Licking Co., O., Dec 5.

Questions and Answers.

LICE ON HOUSE PLANTS.

Amelia, writing from Portland, Illinois, submits the following question: "Will some of your correspondents inform me, through the columns of your widely circulated paper, what I can do to prevent lice getting on house plants? For the benefit of those who do not know, I will say carbolic soap will kill them, but they soon make their appearance again." We simply offer a suggestion. Amelia asks how to prevent. Keep the plants growing vigorously, or in other words, in good health, and see that they have their proper measure of air and sunshine. The question of a remedy after the insects appear we refer to those who have carried on successful war against them.

USE OF THE CURRY COMB

One who wishes to learn, writes from Brookfield, Missouri, as follows:

"Seeing in you issue of October 12, an article, copied from the *Western Farmer*, entitled *The Curry Comb—Its Uses and Abuses*, I consider it my duty to answer it. I have quietly considered Veterinarian's remarks, and given them a fair trial, but have failed to "find the truthfulness of them."

I have a "thin skinned, smooth haired" mare; one of the very restive kind, so much so that I have to approach her very quietly at all times in order not to frighten her.

Taking Veterinarian's advice, I let her go with a rough coat except when about to use her, when I would wipe her off with a cloth. I continued the treatment for a week, and at the end of that time, I found out my mistake in the following manner:

I had turned my mare into a lot to graze; and during the day went out and commenced to scratch her with my finger-nails. She seemed to like it. I went to the stable, got a curry comb, and returned to the field, when she immediately came to me, (a thing before unknown,) for a direct application of that "*source of much evil and annoyance.*" And she liked it so well she would move back and forth and turn around to suit herself; all I did in the mean time was to keep the curry-comb in motion, she did the balance by moving around with almost human sensibility, so as to bring the comb in contact with the part that needed it most.

Now if it was offensive to the animal, or caused any suffering, she would not have remained quiet for a loss an hour, when she could have walked away, and avoided it, as she was not tied nor encumbered, even with a halter.

It is my candid belief that Mr Veterinarian is a little inclined to be lazy and neglects his horses, (if he has any) and is like the fox in the fable that had lost his tail; he proclaims the merits and advantages of it, so that others will find no fault with him.

If he will accept of a little advice from one who has tried it, he will abandon his misplaced sympathies, and revert to the use of the curry comb; and *I know* his horses (and cattle too) will feel just as well and look decidedly the better for the substitution.

TEETH OF CATTLE.

A correspondent at Georgia Plains, Vermont, writes: "I listened to a warm dispute between father and son, the other day, as to whether young cattle shed their molar teeth or not. It was decided to leave the matter to your readers, and ask for answer in the BLADE."

THE BALDWIN APPLE.

J. W. D., Lake Corners, Pa., asks: "1. Who is the originator of the Baldwin Apple? 2. What two kinds of potatoes are considered the best for cultivation for winter use; and 3. Who originated the Silver Skin potato and Rustycoat Pinkeye?"

VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

A. H. D., Aramanta, Mich., writes: 1 I saw it stated in some paper some time ago, that there is a certain time to feed ruta bagas or turnips, to cows, so that it will neither taste in the milk or butter, but have lost that paper, so I wish to know when it is, before or after milking, and how much to feed per head?

2. Is there any remedy that will take warts off cows, that is without injuring them?

3. What is the cause that sometimes, in calving, a lot of little granules or specks are found in the placenta or cleansing, with the outer, leathery coat to it? Has come to butter yet, or is it some disease, and what?

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—They should be boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, when they become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for washday service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

TO CLEAN SILVER.—Wash in hot soap suds (use the silver soap if convenient,) then clean with a paste of whiting and whiskey. Polish with buckskin. If silver was always washed in hot suds, rinsed well, and wiped dry, it would seldom need anything else.

TO MAKE CARAMELS.—The proportions for making these are half as much plain chocolate as sugar, and half as much butter as milk. Powder the chocolate, melt the sugar, milk and butter together, and stir in the chocolate, boiling ten minutes slowly in a pan of hot water. Pour into buttered plates, cut into squares while soft, and set on the ice to grow crisp.

IRISH OR SWEET POTATO PIE.—Boil one pound potatoes very tender and rub through the sieve; add six eggs, three quarters of a pound sugar, one half pound butter, one nutmeg, one tablespoonful of essence of lemon, and, if wanted, one glass of wine; pour in puff paste and bake, with one crust, twenty minutes.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—The *Technologist* says: "Rub the surface of the metal with rotten stone and sweet oil, then rub off with a piece of cotton flannel, and polish with soft leather. A solution of oxalic acid rubbed over tarnished brass soon removes the tarnish, leaving the metal bright. The acid must be washed off with water, and the brass rubbed with whiting and soft leather. A mixture of muriatic acid and alum dissolved in water, imparts a golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it a few seconds."

TO MEND RUBBER BOOTS.—"Get a piece of pure rubber—an old shoe; vulcanized rubber will not do—cut into small bits; put it into a bottle, and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal tar naphtha—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set to one side, shaking it frequently.—The rubber will soon dissolve. Then take the shoe and press the rip or cut close together, and put on the solution with a camel's hair brush. Continue to apply as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed.

TO MAKE COURT PLASTER.—Soak isinglass in a little warm water for twenty-four hours; then evaporate nearly all the water by a gentle heat, dissolve the residue in a little proof spirits of wine, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cool. Now, extend a piece of silk on a wooden frame and fix it tight with tacks and pack thread. Melt the jelly, and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, cover the whole surface with two or three coatings of Balsam of Peru, applied in the same way. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Here is a recipe for chocolate cake that Mrs. B R. H requested:—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, and two cups flour; grate one half a cake chocolate and mix with one half cup milk and the yolk of one egg; sweeten to taste, and add one teaspoonful vanilla; boil till soft, and then mix together and bake three quarters of an hour. This will make one very large cake.

Or bake the first mixture in sheets and after baking the chocolate, spread it between and it will make a delicious chocolate jelly cake.

WELCH RABBIT.—Put into a frying pan a quarter of a pound of cheese cut into thin slices. Pour on it half a pint of sweet milk. Stir in an egg that was already beaten up, add a fourth of a teaspoonful of mustard, a little less red pepper, already ground, and a teaspoonful of nice butter. Stir this mixture all the time. Then add, lastly, a few crackers well broken up, and after thoroughly incorporating them into the mixture, turn it all into a heated dish, and cover it.

HOG'S HEAD CHEESE.—Put the hog's head in salt and water for two days, then wash and scrape it clean, and boil until all the bones come out. Take it up, pick all the bones out and chop it fine; season it with sage, pepper, salt and a little cayenne, with a small spoonful of spice. Put it in a cloth, or a tin pan, cover it and put heavy weights on to press it. When cold, take it out of the mould and cover it with vinegar. Cut it in slices for the table as cold souse, or heat it up and fry it, with or without butter.

Soil for Fruit Trees.

It will generally be found that fruit trees in clay soils will be far more thrifty than in sandy or loamy lands. The reasons are plain. A clay soil has more moisture and retains it longer than the others, which are more porous. But if the clay soil is not well drained, and has not a good surface soil, it may prove very injurious from an excess of water. A good loamy surface soil, with clay subsoil, is always desirable, and better than clay undrained.

To Keep Nails from Rusting.

A scientific journal says: When nails are used in a position in which they are greatly subjected to air and moisture, it will always pay to prepare them in such a manner that they will not rust. This may be accomplished without any difficulty by heating a quantity of nails on a shovel, and throwing them while quite hot, into a vessel containing coarse oil or melted grease. The nails should not be so hot that the grease will be made to smoke freely. Cut nails prepared in this manner are improved in every respect. They are rendered tougher, and they will outlast any kind of wood, even though buried in the ground; while unprepared nails are completely destroyed by rust in a short time.

Market Value of Rose Leaves.

A lady having asked the Farmers' Club of New York city if rose leaves, used so extensively in the manufacture of perfumes, might not be gathered and dried with profit, and whether there is not a market for them, Andrew S. Fuller responded: "Rose leaves are imported by our druggists, and cost about $1.50 a pound. It is not, however, our common garden varieties that furnish the rose leaves of commerce, but the red damask rose, so largely cultivated in some portions of Europe, from which the oil of roses is made. If the writer of the above communication wishes to go in the rose leaf business she would first have to establish a reputation for producing a good article before it would be in any great demand. I think the price of labor in this country would greatly interfere with the profits." If the dried leaves bring but $1.50 per pound, what wages could a woman make per day gathering them?

To Keep Apples.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says:

About this time of the year, select sound and ripe specimens of late keeping apples, and, putting first covered a moderately tight box with whole or ripped wood paper, or any kind—good brown paper is also good as the box cover—take each specimen separately and wrap it tightly in this paper or any kind of paper to lie paper covered box, and continue to place them in layers until the box is full, when it should have the lid or cover fastened on and then covered with paper in the same manner as the lids and bottom of the box were.

When all this is done set the box in a dry place, secure from the effects of frost, and you will find that Baldwins treated in the above manner will be fresh the following June; some of the better keeping varieties will last until the earliest apples are ripe the next year, provided the fruit is put up after the "sweating" is over and before the close of November.

It will be well for those who adopt this plan another year to gather the fruit to be treated rather early in the season, as that will prevent it from going to early decay.

Tulips for In-door Culture.

The *Gardener's Magazine* says: "When grown in pots, tulips are treated precisely in the same manner as the hyacinth, but several bulbs are placed in a pot. When required to fill epergnes and baskets, and other elegant receptacles, it is a good plan to grow them in shallow boxes, as recommended for crocuses, and transfer them when in flower to the vases or baskets. In common with hyacinths and crocuses, they may be taken out of the soil in which they have been grown, and the roots washed clean, and inserted in glasses for decorating the apartment. For general usefulness, the early tulips are the most valuable of all, because of their many and brilliant colors.

Plants in Wadian Cases.

The *Gardener's Monthly* says, that in a true Wardian case there is very little growth, a plant simply *lives*. It it *grows* it could do so only by the decomposition of carbonic acid, and this would cause such a dense mass of oxigen in the atmosphere of the case, that the act of growth would be its own destruction. There are three essentials to growth—light, heat and carbonic acid; by supplying the two former only, the plant simply lives, and does not *grow*; hence a plant will remain an indefinite time in a closely-glazed case in this way. Fern cases are not Wardian cases, nor are the plant cases often called Wardian. Air is partially admitted, and thus the plants actually do grow.

Deep Planting of Fruit Trees and Preventive of Blight.

Out of eight to ten hundred apple trees so deeply set that an ordinary spade thrust square down will not reach the uppermost roots, we have yet to see the first case of bark burning, or blight.—We attribute the exemption of our trees from these diseases, or whatever else they may be called, solely to deep planting and nothing else. We do not know of another orchard about us where the trees are set so deep, nor do we know of one of older or equal age wherein cases of blight or bark burning have not occurred.—*Western Pomologist.*

GOSSIP.

Mrs. Stanton lays the blame of the Wyoming Woman Suffrage repeal at the door of Miss Anthony.

A new style of china for a dinner service is of a bright red color, on which are engraved designs in white and gilt.

An uncle of George Francis Train has made oath that Francis is a lunatic, and has asked to be appointed guardian over him.

A young woman was sent to a New Jersey jail a day or two ago for drunkenness. Once she was the belle of New Haven, Connecticut.

Joseph Barnby, the English composer and oratorio director, expects to visit this country next summer, to attend the universal musical jubilee at Boston.

A Mohammedan woman seeking a divorce has only to turn her slipper upside down before the Cadi and he slips the matrimonial knot.

It is proposed by many ladies in New York city to give no wine to their callers on New Year's day, but instead, hot beef tea and soup.

The newest style of boots for ladies have the buttons in the shape of skulls, which prevents the possibility of their constantly breaking off.

The latest style of wedding cards have the ages of the contracting parties engraved in one corner. Some persons might seriously object to this fashion.

Saxe Holm's remarkable story of "Esther Wynn's Love Letters," in *Scribner's* for December, is understood to be founded upon some incidents connected with Longfellow's house at Cambridge.

"A Hunter's Adventures in India," in the forthcoming *Scribner's* for January, is from the book of Lieut. Col. Gordon Cumming, on "Wild Beasts and Wild Men." The cuts are all from new drawings by American artists.

Musical copyright is protected in Spain, as the Madrid law courts have cast an opera director in damages for having performed one of M. Offenbach's works without his authority.

An American showman who took his circus to Vera Cruz last month, writes that he has been engaged with his elephants in revolutionizing public opinion, and he does so at fifty cents a head.

Madame Arabella Goddard is engaged for a concert tour in the United States in the autumn of 1872. Herr Gran, of New York, has signed a contract with Herr Antoine Rubinstein, the pianist, for a series of concerts this Winter, the terms being £8,000 for the tour.

"So you are going to keep a school?" said a young lady to her maiden aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than do that I would marry a widower with nine children." "I would prefer that myself," was the quiet reply; "but where's the widower?"

The first number of the new-old *Every Saturday*, will be issued December 30th. In its new form, or old form revised and improved, it will embrace incidents of travel and adventure, critical and descriptive essays, serial tales, short stories, poems, biographies, literary intelligence, &c.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, is only thirty-four, and was born in London. Her father was Mr. Henry Braddon, a lawyer of some talent, who wrote numerous articles for the sporting magazines of twenty years ago. Miss Braddon commenced literary work at an early age by contributing sentimental poetry, political squibs, etc., to the periodicals of the day.

Justin McCarthy writes to the New York *Mail* that "a curious photograph puzzle is the photograph lately shown in London of the execution of the hostages by the Commune. Every face is a likeness, with the expression befitting the hour of the crisis; the work stands the test of the microscope—and yet we know that there was no camera at hand when the Archbishop of Paris and fellow-victims perished, and they were not grouped as this picture represents them. How then was it done? Of course the face or photograph taken yesterday can be combined with the body of some other person to-day; but how can you have perfect photographic likenesses expressing agony, after decapitation, despair cut up in such a way? I call to mind-reading."

Of the seventy-one Senators in the United States, a good many are lawyers, seventeen are farmers, the largest article—twenty-

Dumas asserts that it was his habit to work 15 hours out of the 24.

The Georgia State Fair has decided that Miss Betty Hayes is the best cook in the State.

The *Union* says that all the male children born the past week in Brooklyn, so far as it has seen the registry, are named Alexis.

Gen. Sickles and bride have arrived in London on their way to Liverpool to take the steamer for New York.

Cardinal Capalti is announced as the Jesuite candidate for succession to Pius IX., to be supported "at all hazards."

Charles Reade is writing a new novel, which *London Society* is to have.

A cruel cannon, weighing two hundred pounds, was presented to Krupp on his birthday.

The Confederate General Joseph E. Johnson, is preparing for press a history of his campaign during the war.

Clara Schumann and Anton Rubinstein, the great pianists, will visit the United States next spring.

Thos B. Shannon, a Republican, of San Francisco, will be Speaker of the California House of Assembly.

Tennyson has quit the Isle of Wight in disgust, and removed to a secluded spot in North Wales.

Carl Rosa pays Wachtel $30,000 for fifty nights. In the spring he is to appear in Italian Opera with Madame Parepa Rosa.

Massachusetts tobacco chewers don't appear to enjoy many privileges. A Taunton man was fined $6 for spitting on a church carpet.

The New York *Times* says A. T. Stewart has bought Tweed's "villa" on Washington Heights for something under $200,000—doubtless a good bargain.

John Chapman, editor of the Salem *Register*, has risen at half-past twelve o'clock every Sunday night for fifty-six years and gone to the office to make up his paper.

The Princess Alice, of Hesse Darmstadt, Queen Victoria's daughter, has recently published a new novel, written in German. It is entitled "The Dream of a Day."

Miss Mollie Murphy, daughter of Col. Editor Murphy, has the honor of being the first young lady to dance with the Duke Alexis on American soil.

Alexis is to arrive at Cleveland at eight o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 16th inst., and remain in that city until two o'clock in the afternoon on Monday, the 18th.

All the military officers in New York were invited to the Russian ball, with the exception of Colonel James Fisk.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister to the United States for the last twenty years, has a book on America in the press at Leipsig.

General Count Kamelinski, who died recently in Paris, at the age of 80, was one of the most illustrious members of the Polish emigration of 1831.

Hon. Henry Wilson's "History of the Rise and Fall of Slavery in America," which has been running in the *Independent* for a long while, is to be published by the Osgoods in three volumes, the first of which is in press.

Bismarck is reported recently to have expressed more desire to meet and talk with General Sherman than with any American alive. He considers Sherman more than any other of our soldiers a man of great military genius and inexhaustible resources.

General Benedek, notwithstanding the kindly notices of his taking off which have appeared recently in the public journals, is said to be in good health. The Cologne Gazette says that it was erroneously informed of his death.

A Kansas City hack driver has fallen heir to $2,000,000 in England, and wants to borrow fifty cents until he can see Red Handed Mike.

Verdi is described as an odd, puzzling character—stiff, abrupt, icy, to mere acquaintances, avoiding society, never expressing an opinion, especially upon musical matters; a man of unfurnished honor and proverbial shyness.

A current paragraph asserts that many years ago Horace Greeley wrote a female contributor, requesting her to abstain from further poetry. A council of friends inspected the letter, and finally pronounced it an offer of marriage. Hence Mrs. Greeley and the junior Greeleys.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Thousands suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses, overwork or indescretions. This is NERVOUS DEBILITY, and it finds a sovereign remedy in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression, and rejuvenate the system. Price $1 for a package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first-class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Addres HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York march8owly

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Sold by THOMAS DANIELS and D. H VINER, Toledo, O.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Pay Until Cured!

☞ Of Private or any form of disease, at the Old-Established Western Medical Institute, 187 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Young men restored to manly vigor by our cure and only known remedy. Ladies in need of Medical aid or advice are assured speedy relief from any affliction. Send stamp for confidential circular on private matters. may8owly-eod

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The writer of this saw last week a man whose hair had been turned of six colors—one a bright purple—by a pernicious hair dye. Cristadoro's Liquid Hair Dye, on the contrary, always imparts a natural black or brown and improves the condition of the fibres.

Sold everywhere. Manufactory 6? Maiden Lane, New York. oct21-wkly

MATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the World. Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints, or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 81 Bond Street, New York. janlkwly-ed

Peril and Precaution.

This is a season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor. If there is impurity in the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the solrits, this exhilarant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can as much be said for any other medicine—or rather, can as much be proved? for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

dec21-w4t

☞ THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces defect at nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach an bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging those organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the bacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and perseverying use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat, then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, cure rack and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night-air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicine continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and nearly three times my years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of October, I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Philadelphia.

R. Macready & Co.,

North East Corner Columbia and Walnut Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

Wholesale Agents.

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SPEEDILY CURED!

SECRET or any Form of Disease, at the old established Western Medical Institute, 187 Sycamore street, Cincinnati Ohio.

No Charge Until Cured.

Manhood restored. This is the only Medical Institute in the United States where young or middle-aged men have been and can be restored to sexual vigor in the shortest known and safest remedy. Advice free and confidential in all matters of a private or delicate nature. Recent cases of a private nature cured in a few days. Send two stamps for private circular of a price. Medical Museum free to patients, exhibiting cases cured at this institute. ja1-kwlw-ow(wd)

THE VERY BEST MUSIC SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

DR. HOMER'S PIANO has devoted more than 20 years to teaching. He has taught more than 20,000 pupils, and has taught more than all other teachers in the world. He has taught more than all other teachers in the world. He has taught more than all other teachers in the world. He

To Correspondents.

As this is the season when people generally are looking about with the view of selecting their reading matter for the coming year, we respectfully ask the friends of the BLADE to recommend it to their neighbors who are not subscribers—This is just the time to do effective work of this kind, and a few words now from our readers who know just what the BLADE is, will be worth a great deal to us. Our elegant new dress will be ready some time in January, which will put the paper in more presentable style than ever, and such other improvements will be made as will fully make good the verdict pronounced by so many of our readers, that "the BLADE is the best family newspaper published anywhere." Will our friends please remember that NOW is the time for effective work, and speak a word in season for your favorite paper?

LYNDON FREEMAN, Oberlin, Ohio, says: "My boy would like an answer to the following questions: What has become of all the vapor that has risen from the earth for the past six months? As I am unable to satisfy his inquiries I refer them to you."—Of course what has not been precipitated to the earth in the form of rain or snow, is still floating as clouds or vapor in the atmosphere. But we presume the wonder of our correspondent is that there should be so much variation in the amount of snow-fall in particular localities, and that while evaporation is going on constantly to a greater or less degree, drouths prevail in certain regions. The amount of the rain fall upon any considerable scope of country varies but little from year to year. Here at Toledo, for instance, we have about thirty seven inches per annum, and that is about the average for the State for a term of years, though some years it may be a little more, and others a little less, while in particular localities it may be greater and in others less, the same year. Thus, at Oberlin the past season has been unusually dry. The evaporation from the earth and from the Lake has gone on as usual, but owing to currents of air and other atmospheric causes, the vapor has been carried away and has fallen in rain upon other places, so that while Oberlin has had somewhat less than her usual quantity of rain this year other places have had more.

GEO. VENTIONER, Kansas:—We thank you for the kindness of sending us your election returns, but it is impossible for us to find room in the BLADE for local election returns, which would be of interest only to a few of our large circle of readers. We must keep the fact constantly in view in making up the BLADE that it is *not* for readers in any particular locality, but for the whole country.

CYRUS WADE, Fairview, Ky., asks:—"When and where was glass first made in the United States? Where are now the most extensive works? and where is plate glass made?—In some of the earlier histories of this country mention is made of glass works which were commenced at Jamestown, Virginia, and the operations of which were interrupted by the Indian massacre of March 22 1622. It is said that "for a long time the labor of the colony had been misdirected in the manufacture of ashes, soap, glass and tar, in which they could by no means compete with Sweden and Russia." But the first glass factory in the United States of which we have a precise account was built by Robert Hewes, of Boston, Mass., in the town of Temple, New Hampshire, in 1780. The works were located there on account of cheapness of fuel and labor. The glass blowers employed, 32 in number, were German Hessians and Waldenkers) deserters from the British army. The works were burned in about a year after their completion, and to encourage their rebuilding the State of New Hampshire, on the petition of Mr. Hewes, authorized him by act of the General Court of March 20, 1781, to issue lottery tickets, and by their sale raise the required capital. The attempt, however, was not successful, and the works were not rebuilt. The most extensive works now in operation are in southern New Jersey, at Pittsburg, Pa., and some of the river towns below. The first plate glass manufactory in the United States was established at Cheshire, Berkshire county Mass., about 1855. The company afterwards removed its works to Lenox, Mass., where they still remain.

J. T. SPRING, Lostant, Ill.—We can not tell you where you can get the picture of Lookout Mountain, showing the battle above the clouds, about which you inquire. If one has ever been published we have never seen it.

S. J. S., Leighton, Alabama, asks: "Did any President before Grant ever receive presents from the people?"—Yes; they nearly all did.

This correspondent also asks: "Did Abraham Lincoln not propose to the South to lay down their arms and return home and retain their slaves? I am under the impression that he did."—Of course he did. When the rebels commenced the war by firing on Fort Sumter, Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, and convening Congress in extra session, in which this passage occurs: "And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid" (meaning those who were in arms, or in any other way, resisting the government of the United States) "to disperse and retire peacably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date." Had they done so the war would have ended at that time and slavery would not have been interfered with. During the first months of the war, even, our armies were not allowed to interfere with slavery, and slaves escaping to our camps were returned to their masters. This sounds strangely now, but we have made a good deal of progress within ten years. On the 6th of August, 1861, a bill was approved by President Lincoln making forever free all slaves used in aid of the military operations of the south, and this was the only anti-slavery act passed at the extra session of Congress. Still slaves not so used escaping to our lines were generally returned to their masters. Next (13th of March, 1862) came the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and, June 19th, 1862, the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. Then on the 22d of September, 1862 came the proclamation notifying the south "that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free." Here again was another opportunity for the rebels to save their slaves, but they would not do it, and on the first day of January came the famous emancipation proclamation, the grandest, noblest act of the United States government. The rebels had every chance to save their slaves, but they would not.

C. D., Albion, Ind.—If you put oysters in your ice, as you propose, they will come out all right. They will keep, if frozen in that way, any length of time. In answer to your other question we will say that the Person is still sojourning at Goniadrit X Roads, where he is concocting a scheme for the next Presidential campaign, which will be made public in due time, and will surprise politicians and people. It will be the crowning work of his eventful life, and will send his name down through the ages among the most remarkable of men.

MISS PEARLY MARTIN, Minnesota, writes as follows: "I am sixteen years of age. Do you think that I am old enough to marry? A young man has declared his love to me; he is unsteady, yet I love him. Please give your advice in the BLADE." You are not old enough to marry. No girl is at sixteen. And as the young man is unsteady the sooner you break off your associations with him the better. Give him four years to become steady and you four years to think the matter over, and at the end of that time it is pretty certain you would not have him even if you could get him, which is not at all certain.

A READER, Dennison, Ohio, writes: "What is the address of the principal of the Ann Arbor Law school with whom business relative to scholarships may be transacted? What school of that kind is the best in the United States? 2. What advantage is phonography or short hand writing in the way of pecuniary matters? Could one, by excelling in it, make public life and honorable? 3. For any information concerning the Law Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, you can address HENRY S. FRIEZE, President Ann Arbor, Michigan. 2. I do not make much difference as to the "success" of a Law or any other kind of College. Hard study is what is needed anywhere to attain proficiency and standing in Law or any other profession. 3. Phonography, or short-hand writing is very useful, especially in the professions or in any literary pursuit. It saves a vast deal of time in making notes in reading and in a thousand other matters, occurring to every professional man, and indeed to men engaged in almost any kind of business. Of course, it is "honorable," and if thoroughly mastered, generally lucrative. But few persons ever master it after engaging in the active business of life. They do not, or *think* they do not, which is about the same thing, have the time for practice that is necessary to become proficient in it. Boys generally take it up readily, so do girls, and the time required for them to learn it could not well be better employed.

COUNTRY GIRL, Hancock county, Ind.—If you sent two dollars, expecting to get a "photographic instrument" (camera obscura) you have unquestionably been swindled. You can not get one for anything like that price.

MAY, Napoleon, Ohio, who wrote us a month or more ago stating that she was a young widow, suddenly left without means of support, and wanted some employment at which she could keep her child and gain a livelihood is requested to send her address to the BLADE. We have a letter for her from a lady who proposes giving her such a situation as she desires.

CONSTANT READER, Southern Ohio.—We have no faith in any body learning short hand, so as to make it practically useful, by the method you refer to. Under a good instructor you ought to learn book-keeping in from four to six months. There is no better way than to place yourself under the instruction of a competent person engaged in actual business. Your hand-writing is good, but would be much better if you would leave off all the flourishes.

M. F. CULVER, Rochelle, Illinois, asks: "Who is Carl Schurz, and what business or profession did he follow, in this country, previous to his becoming U. S. Senator? 2. Is he a good public speaker, and does he speak English well?"—Carl Schurz was born at Libiar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829. He passed through a full course of studies at Cologne, and in 1846 went to the University of Bonn, where he studied history, philosophy, and ancient languages On the outbreak of the revolution in 1848, he took an active interest in the prevailing agitation. He connected himself with a newspaper advocating the liberal cause, and in the opening of 1849, having made an unsuccessful attempt to produce an insurrection at Bonn, he was compelled to fly. After various vicissitudes, which we have not room here to relate, he reached Paris in December, 1850, where he remained as a correspondent of German papers till June, 1851, when he went to London and lived as a teacher until July, 1852. He then married and came to America. He remained three years in Palladelphia, engaged in legal, historical, and political studies, made a short visit to Europe, and then settled at Madison, Wisconsin, and engaged in the practice of the law. In the Presidential campaign of 1856, he became known as a German orator. In 1857 he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, but was not elected. In 1858, in the contest between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln for the United States Senatorship, he delivered his first English speech, which was widely copied by the press and gave him a national reputation. In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he was constantly engaged in addressing the people of the Northern States, both in English and German. After Mr. Lincoln's inauguration he was appointed Minister to Spain, but on the breaking out of the rebellion asked to be relieved, that he might enter the army. He was appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers, took command of a division in the corps of General Sigel, and served with distinction during the war. He then settled in St. Louis, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1869.

G., Four Mile, Mo., says:—"I'll get to send you some new subscribers soon if the Ku Klux don't scare them off. They threaten to visit all the subscribers to the BLADE. It is the only loyal paper taken here."—We hope the time is not far distant when people, even in Missouri, will be allowed to take and read whatever paper they please, and that no Ku Klux will dare to molest or make them afraid. We think a little taste of martial law would have a good effect in your region.

S. C. W., Arcadia, Kansas, writes:—"I see that one of your subscribers at Milford, Kansas, asks if there is anything that can be put on trees to keep the rabbits from eating them, without tying them up."—Take two parts lard and one part of strongest ground cayenne pepper; mix thoroughly and apply to the trees—where in reach of the rabbits. I have tried it, and if your Milford correspondent will give it a trial he will be satisfied that it is better and more convenient than tying up the trees. To his other question—when is the best time to trim peach trees—I would answer in early spring, just before the sap begins to circulate.

HIRAM VAN METER, Macomb, Ill., writes: "Please state through your 'ANSWERS to Correspondents' in the BLADE which one, civil or military power, is superior? That is, what one is lawfully considered the highest? By answering this you will settle a dispute between a friend and myself, and greatly oblige"—The civil is superior to the military. The President is a civil officer, and as is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and Congress makes laws for the government of both. But in time of war the exercise of what is called "war powers" generally becomes necessary, and martial law takes the place of civil law.

T. E. W., Springfield Center, N. Y., asks:—"Are Horace Greeley and Jeff Davis Free Masons?"—Horace Greeley is not, and we don't think Jeff Davis is. We know he ought not to be.

The same correspondent asks:—"When and where was Gen. Sheridan born? Did he serve in the Mexican war? Is he a Roman Catholic?"

Gen. Sheridan was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, in 1831. He did not serve in the Mexican war. He did not graduate at the West Point Military Academy until the summer of 1848, nearly six months after the close of that war. He is a Roman Catholic.

NORWEGIAN, Perry, Wisconsin, asks:—"When and where was Gen. James B. McPherson born, and what was his middle name?"

He was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, on the 11th of November, 1828. His middle name was Birdseye.

V. O. WALDRON, Oak Grove, Ill., writes:—"As you seem to know everything from the beginning of creation to the end of time, except where Cain got his wife, I guess I must ask a few questions for information, which I cannot find anywhere else: When was Napoleon Bonaparte's son born? What was his name? How old was he when his mother left France? What was the cause of her leaving? What was his character? Where and how was he educated? When, where and how did he die?"—Napoleon's son was born in Paris March 20, 1811. His name was Napoleon Francois Joseph Charles. He was three years old when he and his mother left France in consequence of the abdication of the Emperor. They went to Vienna, where he was educated by his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria. He appears to have inhabited but little of the ability of his father; his constitution was weak, and he early exhibited symptoms of consumption. He died at Vienna at the age of 21. In 1852, when the resumption of empire by Louis Napoleon made some title necessary, he was considered Napoleon II, and the new Emperor took that of Napoleon III

ROBINSON, Alleghany, N. Y.—We are glad to notice that the secretary of the interior unites with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in recommending that the time a soldier served in the army be deducted from the five years necessary to secure a homestead, and we think the bill will pass this winter.

GEO. L. METCALF, Richland, Mich.—The best time for you to go west is in the spring. If your family is well situated at present you might leave them, go out yourself, do your breaking raise your sod crop, put up a house and then return and either take your family out in the fall or next spring. If you were a soldier you can homestead 160 acres, if not, 80 acres.

For overcoats, mixed English goods are worn, with broad lapels. For a frock overcoat, heavy beaver is the most fashionable.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the correspondence between Ackerman and President Grant:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 18, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT—SIR: I hereby resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States, this resignation to take effect in accordance with the wish which you verbally expressed to me to-day, on the 10th of January next.

(Signed) A. T. ACKERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Dec. 18, 1871.

TO THE PRESIDENT—DEAR SIR: In tendering the accompanying resignation of the office of Attorney General, permit me to express my grateful sense of the kindness which I have uniformly received from you during my service in office, and my ardent wishes for the continued success of your administration

(Signed,) A. T. ACKERMAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON Dec 18, 1871.

Hon. A. T. Ackerman, Attorney General:

DEAR SIR:—In accepting your resignation as Attorney General, to take effect on the 10th of January, permit me to renew assurances of my high regards for you personally and my appreciation of the zeal and application which you have brought to the office which you have so honorably filled. I can refer with pride to the uniform harmony which has constantly existed not only between us but also between yourself and colleagues in the Cabinet, all of whom I know unite with me in hearty wishes for your prosperity, health and happiness. Your personal note accompanying your letter of resignation is grateifully received as a token of reciprocal kind sentiment, which I shall ever appreciate. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

FINANCIAL.

At noon to day, a report obtained circulation on Wall street that the Eighth National Bank was in difficulty. On inquiry at the clearing house, it was ascertained that the bank was not a member of the association, but did its clearances through the Butcher's and Drover's Bank. Inquiry among the Wall street brokers showed that there was good reason for the rumor that the Butcher's and Drover's Bank had this morning discontinued its accommodations to the Eighth National Bank. The statement of the Eighth National Bank on Saturday, showed the following assets: Legal tenders, $155,600; liabilities and Deposits, $854,400; circulation, $250,000. Since the disclosures in the Ocean Bank case, where among the assets was included a $70,000 check on Portage Canal security, confidence has been shaken in the weekly statements of banks, and a close investigation is being made into their character. It is rumored in the Stock Board that two other banks are in difficulty, but the report is denied in well-informed circles, and it is not fully credited.

RELIEF DISCONTINUED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday, discontinued distributing money to persons made destitute by the Chicago fire, who have come to this city.

PORT WAYNE DONATES TO A RAILROAD.

The transfer of the property donated by the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, to the Wabash Railroad, for the erection of their machine shops, was made yesterday. It is valued at thirty thousand dollars, in addition to fifteen thousand dollars in city bonds also given.

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS.

The depositors of the Ocean Bank had a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which it was stated that the bank only waited for $17,000, while the receiver asserts its assets are over a million.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Hulbard, Comptroller of Currency, has suspended the Callender Band Examiner for this city.

The jury trying the case of the widow Madded against the States Island Co. failed to agree and was discharged this morning. This is the second trial.

Controller Haribut states that both the 10th National and Commonwealth banks are sound.

There is no truth in the reported failure of the Hoboken bank.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—*The Receiver of the Ocean Bank* paid $60,000 of the sum due the Clearing House. It is believed that $266,000 of the $326,000 discounted bills are good.

The Union Square National Bank was obliged to close yesterday by order of Controller Hurlburt. It has arranged with the Shoe and Leather Bank to cover its clearings. It is alleged that the banks threw them out without notice.

The committee appointed by the clearing house have made a thorough examination of the affairs and condition of the National Bank of the Commonwealth and report said bank as perfectly solvent, and that they have entire confidence in the ability of the bank to pay all liabilities.

The directors and stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company of this city, have been in session for the past two days. Yesterday nothing of importance was accomplished. To day the report of the Auditing Committee, appointed to examine into the financial condition of the company, was read. It sets forth that the total credit indebtedness was $884,000; amount of Chicago claims filed, but not adjusted, $1,100,000; Chicago claims not per cented, $500,000; other losses, $65,000; the amount required to cancel policies, $75,000.

The committee recommend that stockholders pay on the latter amount until it is all paid up and the company's liabilities liquidated. They also recommended that losses be adjusted as soon as possible on the best terms obtainable, but that in the meantime no more business be transacted and no further liabilities incurred, and that no assessment should be inforced beyond what is absolutely necessary for the exigencies of the occasion. On motion, the report was accepted and placed on file. It was moved and carried that the Executive Committee of the Company be requested to appoint from their own members a sub-committee, to confer with those who have claims on the Company to ascertain in what amount a compromise may be effected for cash to be paid down on the first day of March, 1872, and that said sub committe consist of three members, to report at the annual meeting of directors and stockholders, which will take place in January next.

QUACKERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A meeting of doctors was held here yesterday to take steps to secure legislative enactments against quackery and abortion.

A PROPOSITION.

The Sun says it has information that Mrs. Garvey, wife of plasterer Garvey, arrived early yesterday, from Switzerland, that she is instructed by her husband to say that on condition of his not being prosecuted he will disclose all that he knows concerning the ring frauds. She intimates that her husband's revelations will implicate Mayor Hall, Sweeney, and Henry Smith. The proposition has not yet been replied to by Charles O'Connor.

PRINTING OFFICE SEIZED.

The Deputy Sheriff yesterday seized the New York Printing Company's establishment, and New York Manufacturing Stationer's office, both creatures of the Ring, to satisfy the company's protested notes, for $100,000 in the Ocean Bank.

THE INTERNATIONALIST PROCESSION.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, whereat the order prohibiting the Internationalist procession was rescinded, Judge Bosworth, in his speech, said that the action of the Police was legal, but as the community has taken an opposite view, the order ought to be rescinded.

DIAMONDS STOLEN.

Some thieves stole $5,000 worth of diamonds from the residence of A. Gubbio yesterday evening, while the family were at supper.

MEETING OF INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting of Internationalists last evening, an address was adopted declaring that the cause of the working classes who have always fought for liberties downtrodden, is the cause of Internationalism. Resolutions were offered declaring sympathy with the Cubans, and denouncing the attitude of the administration on the Cuban question.

TWEED'S SUCCESSOR.

Again it is asserted that Thos. Stewart, ex-Republican member of Congress, will take the place of Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At a meeting of the Central Woman's Suffrage organization last evening, addresses were made in favor of female suffrage by Julia Ward Howe, Doctress Lozier, Miss Blake, and others.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Dec 15—A despatch from London says that all arbitrators appointed under the Treaty of Washington to attend the Geneva Conference, were to meet at Geneva Friday and organize. The case, as made up by the United States on one side, and by Great Britian on the other, will be delivered to each of the arbitrators to-morrow or Saturday.

THE MORMON TRIALS.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 14—John Breasure, the fourth man charged with being one of the murderers of Dr. Robinson, was arrested this a. m. All four of the accused were brought before Judge McKean this afternoon for examination. One witness testified to having seen the deed committed, a short distance from the spot, and positively identified John L. Blythe and James Toms as two of the murderers. The victim was first struck with a short sword upon the head, and in falling was shot under the left eye. The witness described the whole affair as he saw it from the shadow of a fence, the night being bright moonlight. The court room was densely crowded, and upon the identification of Blythe and Toms there was much excitement. At a late hour, further hearing was held over till to-morrow morning, at the Liberal Institute.

ALEXIS LIBERAL TO THE POOR.

The Duke Alexis has contributed five thousand dollars to the poor of New York. It is understood that he has given two thousand dollars to the poor of Boston, and that he will add five thousand dollars to the Chicago relief fund.

TWEED INDICTED FOR FELONY AND ARRESTED.

Yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury submitted a batch of four indictments to the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hacket, on examining the first of them, found it was directed against William M. Tweed, and charged him with the crime of felony. Upon further examination other indictments for the same crime were found against him. The District Attorney, Mr. Garvin, immediately notified Charles O'Connor.

After the close of Court, the two waited upon Recorder Hacket and applied for a bench warrant for Tweed's arrest, which was granted. No bail being mentioned, at O'Connor's special request. The District Attorney will not accept bail unless acceptable to Mr. O'Connor. It is understood that proceedings are based upon affidavits made by Keyser, who is reported to have been promised immunity in any prosecution that may be instituted, on condition that he would bring definite charges against the suspected city officials.

Keyser, it is said, came from South Carolina, where he has been staying for the benefit of his health, a few days ago, and the intended action of the Bureau of Municipal Correction, from which quarter the complaint is supposed to have originated, has been kept a profound secret. Tweed was not at his office in the department of Public Works, when the Sheriff called to serve the order upon him. The Sheriff and his deputy then drove to the Metropolitan Hotel, where Tweed was, and who had not the slightest suspicion of what had been done, was comfortably seated in the private parlor.

The Sheriff then, at about half past five, formally arrested Tweed and placed him in the custody of his deputies. The affair was kept a secret and did not become known until a very early hour this morning. Tweed, with a party of friends, went in search of the Recorder with a view to have himself bailed, but that official could not be found. Tweed was therefore confined as a prisoner during the night at the Metropolitan Hotel, of which his son is the chief proprietor. He will be arraigned as a common thief to day in the Court of General Sessions at 11 o'clock, and the question of bail will then be settled.

Charles O'Connor will appear on behalf of the people, associating himself with Mr. Garvin, and will make a powerful effort to prevent the release of the culprit on small or insufficient bail. The bail required will probably be furnished, but as a bond of Tweed's in a civil suit against him has never been justified, the Sheriff will doubtless insist on being well secured against the flight which Tweed is said to have contemplated. It was remarked by his friends that his prosecutors would prevent his taking his seat at Albany.

EX CONTROLLER CONNOLLY INDICTED.

The jury also found two indictments against Reuben B. Connolly. Warrants for his arrest were served on him at Ludlow street jail. The charges against him are for gross misdemeanors in office and the indictments refer in part to the alleged fraudulent operations of Connolly, Hugh and Smith, in paying large claims against the city for gas. Connolly will be arraigned before the Recorder with Tweed. It is said an indictment will be found against a prominent individual whose name has never before been mentioned in connection with the Ring frauds, and whom few persons suspect to be involved.

COMBINATION TO OUST TWEED, FISK AND GOULD FROM THE ERIE ROAD.

It is stated that a powerful combination of the Erie stockholders has been formed to oust Fisk, Tweed and Gould from the management.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION MET AND ADJOURNED.

A despatch from Geneva says that the Alabama arbitrators assembled in that city yesterday. British and American cases were presented, and without argument an adjournment took place until April.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Little else has been talked of in the city, to-day, except the action of the Grand Jury. There was great excitement about the City Hall where large crowds of politicians congregated, discussing the proceedings against Tweed and company. It is understood that indictments have been found against twenty or more persons, among whom it is said are men not heretofore known as having been connected with the city frauds and ballot box stuffing. It is stated that two indictments have been found against Thomas C. Fields, and one or more against other parties connected with the City Park management. It has leaked out that James H. Sweeney has been indicted for felony, and that proofs against him are even stronger than against Tweed. An indictment, it is said, has been found against one notorious Lilow who voted six hundred repeaters at the last election. A well known Police Judge has also been indicted for his connection with ballot box stuffing. The Grand Jury expect to get through their labors on Wednesday next, when some thirty or forty sealed indictments are expected to make appearance. Anxiety is very great as to the expected developments, and a greater excitement than any heretofore created is expected when the facts are all made known. One of the indictments against Connolly is for auditing a bill for Ingersoll & Co. for $91 325 50, and another is for auditing a bill for A. J. Garvey, for $68,068 89. After reciting the law of tax levy, the indictment says that, while the act was in force, Hall, Tweed and Connolly were the board to audit accounts, and that the acted on bills for A. J. Garvey for $67,068.89; that while the papers were in Connolly's possession they were lost and so continue; that Connolly corruptly neglected to audit these claims. The second count states that it was the duty of Hall, Connolly and Tweed, each of them, to audit, and in so auditing to examine into the validity and correctness of claims. The indictment against Tweed says that Tweed did cunningly, confusingly, corruptly and fraudulently, intending under the cloak or cover of pretended carrying into effect the provisions of said act to receive and acquire to his own use large sums of money belonging to the county, the proceeds of bonds so issued, and that he knowingly and fraudulently wrote his name, William M. Tweed, C. H., upon certain papers purporting to be claims against the county presented to said Board of Supervisors authorized to be paid. The allegation is made that the representations made by Tweed were false, and that the claims had never been presented to the Board of Supervisors, and could not have been found correct. It is stated that from the character of indictments against Tweed and Connolly, the indictment of Mayor Hall must follow. The opinion of Judge Learned, of Albany, denying the motion to vacate the order for arrest in the case of Tweed, holds that the affidavits of complaint, upon which the order was issued, must be true. As the defendant makes no affidavit himself, he is of the opinion that before very long he will refer at length to Tweed's connection with the city frauds. The Judge holds that the people of the State had a right to bring a suit.

When Tweed appeared at the Court of Sessions, to-day, he looked very pale and crestfallen, and tried vainly to smile pleasantly; when a friend grasped his hand, his face had all the appearance of a man who was completely scared, and the air of pleasantness which he tried to assume made it look all the more ghastly. Politicians of all classes densely crowded the court room. As Tweed entered, his adherents raised cheers in his favor, but they were soon drowned by hisses of his opponents. Upon the entering of Mr. O'Connor, he was greeted with cheers. Tweed's counsel was taken greatly by surprise when Judge Bedford announced that the prisoner was committed without bail, John Graham at once declaring that they denied the right of court to commit in that manner. A writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Barnard intercepted Tweed on his way to the city prison, and he was forthwith brought to the Supreme Court room, where an excited crowd was gathered. A detachment of police was called upon to keep order. Mr. Graham opened the case by stating that Tweed had been indicted in the General Sessions for an offense of which the punishment was but three years' imprisonment, and a fine of one thousand dollars.

Judge Barnard interrupted Graham in his remarks which referred to Tweed's defense, saying he could hear the counsel only upon the point of admitting the prisoner to bail. Mr. O'Connor followed, contending that Tweed should be held in such bail as was justified by the magnitude of the crime. When the counsel had concluded, Judge Barnard said it would never do to refuse a man to bail charged with a criminal offence.—This charge is the higher offence, but I see nothing to justify any departure from the ordinary course of proceedings, and I order, therefore, that he be bailed in the sum of $5,000. Alfred B. Sands was then accepted as sole bondsman.

Connolly's case was not called in the Criminal Court as expected.

FIFTY INDICTMENTS AGAINST TWEED

There is nothing new in the Tweed affairs this morning. He was closeted with his family yesterday. He will probably be rearrested to-day on another and similar indictment, and will so continue to be arrested from day to day, until some fifty indictments for felony are exhausted. Every effort will be made by his counsel to keep him from actual incarceration in the Tombs.

THE MEXICAN REBELLION BROKEN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Herald's City of Mexico special of the 11th states that the back bone of the rebellion is broken. The revolutionary General Diaz is losing favor with his adherents. Many military commanders who were considered doubtful have recognized President Juarez and yield obedience to the government.

SMALL POX IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Aldermen met to-day to take measures relative to the spread of small pox. Eight more cases were taken to the hospital by a public ambulance yesterday. It appears to be as prevalent among the wealthy portion of the community as among the poor.

FROM CUBA—COSTANON'S GRAVE NOT DISTURBED.

A Havana letter to the Herald states that a visit to the grave of Costanon, which is alleged to have been desecrated by the students who were brutally shot by the Volunteers, reveals the fact that no desecration whatever has been made. The glass covering the niche is not broken, as was stated by the Spaniards, and everything about the grave is in perfect order, never having been disturbed.

NO PAY FOR SLAVES.

A letter from Atlanta, Georgia, states that a resolution was recently adopted by the State Senate, declaring that the people of that State have no idea of demanding a renumeration for the loss of slaves by the rebellion. This virtually kills a prior resolution that the general government should reimburse the people for their loss.

M. THIERS AND THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A special despatch from Paris says that on Thursday another interview took place between Thiers and the Orleans Princes, which was of an unfriendly character. Thiers complained that the Duc D'Aumale had not strictly observed the previous agreement, inasmuch as he had endeavored to interest generals in his favor. The Duc d'Aumale denied this. Thiers said: "I know that you have visited many Generals who are members of the Assembly, with a view to obtain their support. I doubt not your claim is patriotic, I was particularly surprised and discontented that you also made similar visits to many of the subordinate Generals." The Duke answered evasively, with the observation that he would now like to advise with his friend, not as to whether he shall take his seat, but only with reference to the proposed time for doing so. Gen. Bourbaki told Duc d'Aumale in the presence of Gen. Ducrat, that only the Republic or the Empire was competent to restore France. It should serve no oil errregime. The Orleans plan is for the Right to take advantage of Thiers' impatience at the first opportunity, force his resignation, and make the Duc d'Aumale President, to follow with the duc de Nemours procuraing Chambord King, the Count De Paris, heir to the Throne, and Duc d'Aumale Lieut.-General.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18—The Liberal Republicans held a secret caucus at Jefferson City last night, but it is known that the address issued by the State Committee, was unanimously endorsed and that quite a number of additional signatures were attached.

A Legislative Committee to work up matters during the session, was appointed. Also, a committee to procure signatures to the address. The State Board of Education have made a report, which published here this morning, in which they give a detailed statement of the Mormons' frauds, practiced in the disposition of the swamp lands donated for school purposes. It is said that if the sales of these lands had been honestly conducted, the State would now have a common school endowment of $13,000 000, which, added to the present fund would make not less than fourteen million. Over a million and a half acres have been squandered. The responsibility of this is charged upon the county courts. The report says many counties have drawn upon the school fund to erect court houses, jails, bridges and excavating rivers, &c. In one county 150 000 acres were subscribed for a railroad, 107,000 sold on an execution to satisfy a judgment against the county, and afterwards 50,000 acres of the land so sold was given to an Attorney to get the land back. This is but one of the many similar cases. The Board recommends that the county courts be required to levy a special tax to replace school funds illegally used, and ask that the school board attorneys be authorized to institute proceedings to recover the funds and lands squandered by the the counties, and when necessary to mandamous the county courts to levy taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Authentic advices from Yeddo, received just as the steamer sailed, say the Embassy which sailed from Yokohama to-day is due here January 18th. It will be the most important that ever left the Oriental nations for America or Europe. It is sent by order of the Japanese Parliament and Jeddo, that the ruling classes may study for themselves the Western civilization, and not depend on reports of inferiors as hitherto. It is said Iorokura, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now Prime Minister of Japan, assisted by Kido, Chief of the Emperor's Privy Council, with the Chief Minister of Finance and Vice Minister of Foreign affairs will compose the Embassy proper. They will be accompanied by eight secretaries, twenty-one officers of second rank and twenty-one young noblemen. Travelling for information, they will proceed to Washington overland, visit the principal cities of America, thence to Europe and around the world. Minister Delong accompanies them to Washington. Charles Walcott Brooks, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, is directed to accompany them around the world. All the officials will retain their positions while absent from the Empire. There was a sharp strife among the foreign embassy whether they should go first to Europe or America. The latter won.

CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!

Unprincipled men are endeavoring, in different parts of the country, to palm off upon the unwary an imitation of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, under a similar sounding, yet not identical name. Remember, the genuine is called "Dr. Sage's Catarrh REMEDY," and not "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Cure," "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Reliever," or some other similar sounding name. Also bear in mind that the genuine has the words "R. V. Pierce, M. D., Sole Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.," printed upon the outside wrapper, and has Dr. Pierce's portrait, name and address on the government revenue stamp upon it, which is a positive guarantee of genuineness. It is therefore an easy matter to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU.—Doctor, I have a terrible cough, and my children are all down sick with coughs, sore throats and colds. What shall we do? Take "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup," and apply "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment" to the throat and chest, warm. This will soon relieve and cure you and all the children. These are excellent family medicines. Full directions are on the bottles. You can get both medicines at any drug store for 60 cents.

I often prescribe your Hive Syrup and Tolu in my practice, and can truly say that I have no other preparation in my store for hoarseness, colds, coughs, and that often fatal disease, croup, that can compare with it. S. L. ROBINSON, M. D.,
Burlington Flats, N. Y.

The Markets.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

Cotton in fair demand, and at lower rates; middling uplands 19¼c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine western and state, $5 85@6 10; common to good extra $6 30@6 60; good to choice $6 65@7 10; white wheat extra $7 05@7 25; Ohio do do $6 45@7 05; St. Louis $6 75@9 25. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whiskey active and lower at 94@95½c. Wheat dull and nominal; receipts 15,000 bu; No 2 spring at 148@148c; winter red western 155@160c; amber 162@166c; white 165@170c. Rye quiet and nominal at 90c for western. Barley quiet and heavy; prime western at 90c; two-rowed state at 80c. Malt dull; state at 100c. Corn firm and in fair demand; receipts 42,000 bu; new western mixed sold at 77@78½c; old western mixed in store 76c, afloat 79@80c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 19,000 bu western Ohio at 65½@66c; western in store at 54c. Total stock of grain—Wheat 4,400,000 bu; corn, 1,219,000 bu; oats 2,046,000 bu; rye, 557,000 bu; barley, 280,000 bu; malt, 109,000 bu; peas 30,000 bu. Hay firm; shipping at 135@140c; retail lots at 150@185c. Hops firm. Coffee firm and demand fair; Rio at 18@20½c. Sugar firm and demand fair; fair to good refining at 9½@9¾c; Cuba at 9@10c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 48@50c. Rice quiet at 8@9c. Petroleum—crude 13c; refined 22½@23c. Turpentine firm at 67@68c. Mess Pork firm at $13 62½@13 70; old do new $13; prime 12c; new prime mess $12 50; mess—January, $14 50; February, $14 87. Beef steady; plain mess at 9@11c; extra at 11@13c. Beef hams steady at 24@24½c. Pierce Beef active; 16@17c for prime mess; 19@21 for India mess. Dressed Hogs dull at 5¾@6c. Cut Meats dull; shoulders, 5½@6c; hams at 9@11c. Middles dull; long clear at 7¾c; seller March at 7¾c; short ribs at 7¾c; short cut at 9¼c. Lard heavy, No. 1 to prime steam 9 9-16@9¾c; prime kettle 9¾c, seller Dec quoted; Feb. 9¾c. Butter and Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Government Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

Sterling Exchange 109½.

Coupons of '62	113¾	Comp'n of '67	111¾
do of '64	109¾	do of '68	110¾
do of '65	110¾	10-40s	108¾
do of '65	111¾	Currencies	120¾
do new	110¾	Gold	109¾

Toledo Produce Market.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 19.

Flour rather quiet with prices $5@10c higher than quotations of last week. Sales as follows: Five, $5 25 to Superfine; 50 bbls, $5 75@5 85; XX and Fancy, $6 00@7 00. Buckwheat, $2 25. Rye, $3. Wheat is dull, with a decreasing volume of trade. Amber 144c, rejected 144c, seller January. No 1 White is nominal at 2 White. Wheat is moderately request at 137 bid. No 1 red is dull at 140c. No 2 red dull at 138½c for spot. Wheat and 136, seller December, and 134 bid at 132c. Corn is steady for shipment at the Lowmixed dull and easy, offering at 47c; Yellow come quoted lower at 49c. Oats sold at the car No 1 and 44c for Michigan. No 2 nominal, nothing doing. Rye dull at 80c for No